o DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the mercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue mithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

P. RYAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should dressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address MERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

e Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, con- ng all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and ssible Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the y.

MS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), O; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to eter up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication shou dressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address MERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1874. NO. 163.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

ort Session and Adjournment of the Senate.

LLS READ IN PLACE.

tion on Report of Penitentiary Commissioners.

feat of Three Important Bills.

ouse Debate on Adjournment.

peaker McCormick Declined the District Attorneyship.

ecial to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate was in session but a short time, d adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

The House spent the entire morning in deting the propriety of a final adjournment on e 23d of April, and failed to agree on any ne. This indicates that the session will last ll on to the middle of May.

At the afternoon session a large number of titions were presented principally for and ainst Local Option—one by Mr. Young, from orge Morrison and one hundred citizens of con township against repeal.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Ramey, Relative to the support of the k and poor.

Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, An act to real the Local Option law for that county.

Mr. Orvis, Relative to the duties of Alderen and Mayors.

Mr. Cross, Making an appropriation for pen oners.

Mr. Christy, To validate the charters of certain insurance companies.

Mr. Myers, An appropriation to the State ospital at Warren.

Mr. Little, Extending mechanics liens.

Mr. McKee, A new liquor law.

Mr. Gerwig presented the report of the ommissioners appointed to inquire into the emoval of the Western Penitentiary, and oved a committee of three to carry out the iews of the commissioners.

The Chair appointed Mr. Gerwig, of Alleheny, Mr. Thompson, of Fayette, and Mr. oner, of Westmoreland.

The following bills were negatived: For a eological survey; for appropriation to the llegheny Prison Society; to prevent banks rom paying interest on deposits.

Speaker McCormick returned from Washingon this morning. He went over with the deermination to decline the District Attorneyhip, and did so peremptorily.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1874.

An attempt was made in both Houses, today, to carry the usual adjournment for a week, at April 1st, but it failed in both. In he House, the resolution was offered just be ore the hour of adjournment, by Mr. McKee, f Butler, and its consideration was cut off by he orders of the day. It proposed an adjournment from Friday, March 27, to Tuesday, April 7. The sentiment in the House seemed to favor it; but a yea and nay vote might have proved fatal to it. On a *viva voce* motion to adjourn at an early hour, on Wednesday, the vote was 49 to 34; but on a call for the yeas and nays the 49 dwindled to 27. In the Senate, Mr. Cooper offered the resolution to adjourn from March 27 to April 14. Mr. Wallace moved to strike out the 14th and insert 7th; carried, 17 to 13; and the resolution, as amended, was then voted down, Yeas 15, nays 16. I still think that, as next week draws to a close, some such resolution will be adopted.

Mr. McKinley offered a joint resolution for final adjournment on April 15th. It was referred to the Finance Committee. If the committee would report it promptly, fix the day for, say, April 29th, it would, I think, be adopted, and both Houses would work up to it promptly. If this is not done, the session will drawl along aimlessly, and be prolonged into May. I have, however, a conviction that, now the robins have come and the grass is springing, and the warm zephyrs of spring are floating around, the members will soon begin to have the home fever; and when that sets in, no early adjournment will become a necessity. I have never known the Legislature to stay here willingly after the spring flowers came.

The Senate took up its list of bills on third reading, and passed finally the following. Their titles indicate their purport. These have all yet to be acted on by the House:

No. 113, An act to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in Pennsylvania without having known places of business and authorized agents.

No. 75, An act in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for $150 and under.

No. 117, An act to provide for the imprisonment of persons where sentences shall be commuted by the Governor.

No. 107, An act relating to the validity of the elections of certain corporations.

No. 65, Joint resolution to correct the coat of arms of the Commonwealth, to have the same recorded in the State archives.

No. 110, An act to provide for the payment of canvassers appointed by the Commissioners of Election in the city of Philadelphia.

No. 93, An act to authorize the boards of revision in the cities of this Commonwealth to appoint additional assessors.

No. 84, An act for the relief of Rebecca Stock, a resident of Middle Creek township, Snyder county, a widow of Conrad A. Stock, a soldier of the war of 1812.

The Apportionment bill came up in regular order and was amended in one or two unimportant particulars. Mr. Alexander then offered an amendment, changing the apportionment in Philadelphia, radically. It makes each of the twenty-nine wards of Philadelphia a seperate district. Two of them elect three members each, and five of them two each; the other twenty-two elect one each. This plan gives the Democrats seven members, certain, out of the thirty-eight, with a chance for three more in close districts. This plan will, it is thought, avoid the local bickerings which spring up between wards when coupled together in districts. It certainly is much fairer to the Democrats than any plan they would give us if *they* had the power. The amendment was adopted; but I hear the city members in the House are not favorable to it. The bill was postponed until Thursday of next week, and was made the special order for an afternoon session on that day.

The Geological Survey bill progressed up to the last section, on the second reading, and was then postponed for the present. It provides for a geological survey board of ten, who are to appoint the geologist, and $35,000 a year for three years is appropriated to pay the cost. The total expenses, it is thought, will reach $300,000, including the cost of publication. Mr. White opposed the bill warmly, and Mr. Wallace, Mr. McClure, Mr. Maclay and other gentlemen sustained it as arduously. The expense was the main bugbear with those who opposed it. Every one of them conceded the great service it would be to the State. Mr. Wallace in reply to Mr. White, took the strong ground that special legislation had hitherto been the means of developing the State, and that being now cut off, we must direct outside attention to our resources by making known the rich capacities of the State through such surveys as this. We must have something tangible to show to capitalists to induce them to come in and help us, and a geological survey is the only method left us of pointing out, satisfactorily and clearly, the mineral wealth of the State.

The bill from the House to fix the salary of the Lieutenant Governor passed second reading. As it passed the House, the bill put the salary at $3,000. The Senate Committee put it at $2,000. Mr. Davis to-day moved to amend so as to make it $5,000. Mr. Ruran moved to amend the amendment by striking out $5,000 and inserting $3,000. Lost—12 to 17; and the question recurring on Mr. Davis' motion, it was lost—9 to 21. Mr. McClure then moved to strike out the $2,000 put in by the Senate Committee, and put in the sum originally fixed in the House, $3,000. Agreed to—yeas 19, nays 12, and the bill then went over until to-morrow.

In the House, the calendar of bills on second reading was taken up, and some eight or ten were passed up to third reading; but most of them provoked a fight, and hence but little progress was made. The joint resolution to solicit a new trial for Fitz John Porter was opposed strenuously by Dr. Dailey and others, but passed second reading, yeas 75, nays 11. The vote would have been much nearer right if it had been reversed. An act to punish railroad companies for burning forests, fences and other property, through fire communicated by sparks from locomotives, was also warmly resisted, but went through, up to third reading. The bill appropriating $1,200 for compiling the nearly worthless trash called "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society," gave rise to a warm debate; but on the ridiculous plea that the members want it, the job was rushed through. If any farmer in Allegheny county is anxious to get this book, I shall be amazed to learn the fact. It is chiefly a compilation of the premium lists of the various county societies, interspersed with dull and sleepy essays written by lawyers and other urban scribes who fancy they know all about agriculture.

Several of the Eastern railroad companies have refused to pay the State taxes levied upon them under existing Tax laws, on the ground that the laws imposing them are in conflict with the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution. The Reading Railroad heads the list of resisting companies, and the plan of resistance is to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county from the accounts settled against the roads by the Auditor General. This ties up the claims of the State in a litigation that must last for years before it can be determined by the court of last resort. The taxes resisted are the taxes on loans, tonnage and coal. The revenues derived from these sources in 1873 were as follows:

Tax on loans	$688,332 93
Tax on tonnage	388,370 90
Tax on coal	336,353 91
	$1,410,057 74

This litigation, therefore, ties up a million and a half of the ordinary revenue of the State, and renders that sum completely unavailable for years. The State has the alternative to fight it out, with the risk of the ultimate loss of all that is involved, or to repeal the laws imposing these disputed taxes, and to enact others imposing taxes that will yield as much without being as liable to legal objection. The pending Tax bill, now before the Senate, does this effectually, and if the corporations prefer to arrange its details differently, they should lose no time in arranging them. The State will get the revenue it needs in some way, they may rest assured. The total amount of State revenue, last year, was $7,100,000, in round numbers. It is proposed this year to do with a million less, and to give the corporations the benefit of the reduction; but if they are going to establish a state of war, they cannot expect to have this benefit allowed them. It is desirable, therefore, that both parties to the bargain should come to an early understanding of the true state of the case, and so make the financial condition of the State easy and secure. SPECIAL.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Mansfield, Ohio, and Vicinity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 20, 1874.

Mrs. Richards, of the Richland House, surrendered to-day and signed the pledge.

At Lima, O., Weisenthal, who quit selling and shipped his liquors back to Cincinnati, which were refused and returned to him, commenced selling again to-day.

At Bucyrus, O., the ladies in two bands of fifty each were out and gained admission to several saloons heretofore denied them. All the druggists have signed the required pledge, except C. Fulton & Son.

At Van Wert the usual services were held with no surrenders. Business houses are closed from 1 to 2 P. M., to attend the prayer meeting.

At Wooster, O., the league numbers 500. They have succeeded in closing all but five saloons.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 20, 1874.

The ladies of this place still continue to raid on the last and only saloon now left. The proprietor seems to have no intention of closing. This he has repeatedly told them. Phillips, who closed his saloon two days ago, was compelled to do so on account of selling liquor to a young man of this place who was under age, and who afterwards became very much intoxicated and marched to his parents residence and sounded the Sioux Indian war whoop and was going to scalp the whole household. He was prevented by some friends coming to the rescue. After being captured he was sent to jail for twenty days. Everything else seem perfectly quiet.

Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 20, 1874.

The women met this afternoon in the Lutheran church, and were addressed by Mrs. Campbell, of Galion, and Mrs. Russell, of Chicago, awakening an unusual interest in the temperance movement here, which resulted in a procession of eighty-two women leaving the church to visit the saloons and hotels. Before holding services, they prayed and sang in front of the Logan House, and pleaded with the proprietor, without effect. They visited several other places during the afternoon with no decisive results. A temperance meeting is being held in the Methodist church to-night.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, March 20, 1874.

The temperance crusade is raising quite an excitement here. The first movement was made last evening by the ladies visiting the drug store of A. C. Remell, and requesting him to quit selling liquor, unless on physician's prescription. The request was granted. Speedy preparations are being made for action.

Circleville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., March 20, 1874.

About one hundred women visited nine dealers to-day. At the Montana saloon Fred. Mader, the proprietor, manifested deep feeling and interest in the service. After consultation with the leaders, he signed the dealers' pledge and has emptied out his stock of liquor. The movement is gaining strength.

Newark, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., March 20, 1874.

T. Christian, the oldest saloon keeper in our town, who has kept saloon here over forty years, surrendered to the ladies to-day. Bridget Doyle has also capitulated. An immense mass meeting was held to-night, with great enthusiasm.

Later—Two more surrenders. Dick Connelly and Olmstead have surrendered to the ladies.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—A saloon keeper named Manly, in the First ward, surrendered and poured out his liquors to-day.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Hon. Charles A. Otis, Mayor of this city, issued a proclamation this evening, which calls upon all citizens to abstain from all such assemblages in the streets of the city as will tend to disturb the peace of the community, as such assemblies are in direct violation of the provisions of an ordinance of the city. The Mayor warns all persons disorderly disposed, that any breach of the peace will be followed by the punishment of the offender. That it will be at their own peril to attempt to molest citizens in their rights, whether in the streets or elsewhere. The police authorities are ordered to see that the purpose of proclamation is accomplished, and any auxiliaries required will be promptly given them. It is impossible to say what course the ladies will now pursue, as the proclamation applies to them equally as much as to the crowd who followed them in their rounds.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Notwithstanding the rude treatment they received yesterday, the ladies came out to-day in still greater numbers than before, to renew the crusade against the saloons. On the outside everything passed off quietly and a number of saloons on Garden street were visited, the ladies being everywhere kindly received. On the West Side one band visited a number of saloons. On Detroit street they were under the protection of the police and were not molested. Another party of ladies assembled at the Lorain street church, near the scene of yesterday's trouble, to pray for the success of the movement. A large crowd assembled in front of the building, and as ladies were leaving for their homes they were hooted and jeered at by the excited mob. The police, assisted by a number of gentlemen present, escorted the ladies to a place of safety. A policeman attempted to arrest one of a crowd of roughs, and a fight was started, in which the police were obliged to use their clubs, which they did with good effect, making several arrests. The streets were crowded with excited Germans, and a riot was at one time imminent, but the arrival of re-enforcements from the police headquarters put matters in better shape. During the excitement, the German brewers organized a procession composed of lager beer wagons loaded with beer kegs, on which sat a large number of men drinking beer. As they moved through the streets the ladies succeeded in obtaining a considerable number of signatures to the citizens' pledge, and aroused general public sympathy in their behalf. Beyond this, little or nothing has been accomplished.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—The crusaders observed about the usual programme to-day, except that this afternoon 125 ladies formed in procession at the First Presbyterian church and marched to the State House, taking possession of the rotunda for nearly an hour, singing and praying. Scores of members of the General Assembly and attaches of the State House left their places and with many spectators formed a circle around the praying band. As the ladies knelt in prayer, all but a few hats of spectators were removed. Perfect quiet was observed. The peculiar construction of the State House makes an abundance of echo, and those members who did not see fit to leave their seats were obliged to listen at least to the echoes of song and prayer, until the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses were ordered to close the doors. At the close of the meeting, the procession reformed and walked back to church by way of High street, singing as they walked. One saloon keeper in the North part of the city sold out to a man who was prayed out of London. The crusaders say they propose to try the efficacy of Columbus prayers on him, and keep it up until he surrenders.

Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Plymouth church, Brooklyn, was crowded in every part last night, on the occasion of a temperance meeting. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the pastor, was not present. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Reid and Rev. Mrs. Cuyler and Scudder. Dr. Cuyler asked if all the steam generated on this temperance subject shall go out of the nozzle in a mere snort, and said that if the present movement does not take a practical turn in thirty days, a blessed philanthropy would be stranded far upon the beach.

Dower of Edwin Forrest's Widow.

ALBANY, March 20.—In the Senate, this afternoon, a bill was introduced providing that it shall be lawful for the executors and trustees named in the will of Edwin Forrest, deceased to agree with the widow of said Forrest upon a sum in gross for her dower right in the whole estate of the said Forrest, deceased, and such sum shall be a charge upon the lands in this State of which Forrest died possessed, and said executors may sell at public or private sale so much of said lands as shall be requisite to pay such sum.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Reed Nominated Yesterday.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR CLAIMS

The Stevenson Amendment on the Subject.

Prospects for a Financial Bill.

Adverse Report on Atlantic and Great Western Canal Bill.

A Tie in the Alabama and Louisiana Election Cases.

Question of Licensing Alien Engineers.

Instructions Relative to Steamboat Inspection Reports.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1874.

The Nomination of Mr. Reed

to be District Attorney was sent to the Senate to-day. The choice, as announced in these dispatches last night, would seem to be received with very general approval, judging from the telegrams received by Senator Scott to-day from influential citizens of Pittsburgh and elsewhere in the district.

Disposition of War Claims.

The vote in the Senate this afternoon to lay on the table the Stevenson amendment to the Army Appropriation bill is not considered as an indication of the sense of the Senate on the subject of certain classes of war claims. A number of Senators who are in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims with reference to these claims, voted to lay the amendment on the table because they did not regard the Army bill as the proper mode of disposing of this important question. The Stevenson amendment is the same as the bill introduced several weeks ago by Senator West. This bill is very comprehensive, providing for a hearing of a large number of war claims hitherto ruled out. Senator Sherman also introduced a bill at the beginning of the session empowering the Commissary and Quartermaster Generals to dispose of claims coming within the scope of their departments. As these bills are of great importance, the Senate Committee on Claims set apart to-morrow for a special meeting for their consideration; but, owing to an unexpected call of the Committee on Finance, of which Senator Scott (Chairman of the Committee on Claims) is a member, the proposed meeting has been postponed till to-morrow week.

Early Completion of Financial Bill.

The special meeting of the Committee on Finance to-morrow is with a view to the completion of the Financial bill now in course of preparation. It is the impression of the committee that the Senate will be ready to take the bill up by next Tuesday, and desire to have it ready by that time. If the country must suffer longer from the effects of the inaction of the Senate in all save useless debate, it will be no fault of the committee.

Action and Gossip on the Canal.

The adverse report of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard on the bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal is not looked upon as affording encouragement to the transportation movement and inland water routes.

Alabama and Louisiana Election Cases.

There being a vacancy on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, occasioned by the death of Mr. Sumner, the Senate has authorized the President of the Senate *pro tem.* to fill the vacancy. The importance of the selection lies in the fact that the Alabama and Louisiana contested election cases are pending in the committee. The non-attendance of Mr. Sumner left the committee equally divided in both these questions. The casting vote will, therefore, depend upon the new appointment.

Licensing Alien Engineers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at Detroit, stating that the local board of that point, under previous decisions, had refused a license as engineer to an alien, that an appeal had been made to the Circuit Court of the district, and that the construction of owners of steam vessels in the district to test the legality of the decision. The Attorney General has instructed the United States Attorney of the Eastern District of Michigan to appear in behalf of the government.

Reports of Steamboat Inspectors.

A circular has just been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the distribution of reports under the Steamboat Inspection laws. Detailed statements of receipts under the Steamboat Inspection laws must be rendered quarterly. If there are no inspections the report of the fact must be certified. Those reports are to be reported, and the amount collected at the earliest moment after the return of the original inspection certificate by the Inspectors, unless the steamer continues in service or not. All fees for inspections and licenses and sales of locks must be deposited in the Treasury as steamboat fees. The forms prescribed by the revised codeprogue of 1874 will be furnished upon requisition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1874.

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending March 14: New York, $2,652 341; Philadelphia, $212,403; Baltimore, $131,331; Boston, $158,429.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1874.

ACCUMULATION OF INDICTMENTS.

Joseph F. Franklin, of No. 112 Broadway, against whom there is said to be fifty indictments, has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the extensive forgeries of railroad bonds last August.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIOBE HERO.

Sir Lambton Lovine, commander of the British sloop-of-war Niobe, which became conspicuous by her action at Santiago de Cuba, on the arrival there of the captured steamer Virginius and her passengers, arrived here last night. A committee of the Common Council has been appointed to tender to Sir Lambton the freedom of the city. The naval and army officers propose giving him a formal reception.

ANOTHER ERIE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The laborers employed by the Erie Railway Company at their Eastern and Western bound freight depots on long dock, Jersey City, having struck for an advance from 17½ cents to 20 cents per hour, all work is suspended and freight is fast accumulating. If the laborers are successful the amount to be added to the pay rolls will be $175 a day. The company's laborers on the New York side are joining in the strike.

ADVANCE OF PASSENGER RATES.

The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Erie Railway Companies have advanced the prices of tickets to all Western points, and the old rates are again in force. The Baltimore and Ohio road did not enter the convention. It is understood there will soon be an increase in Western freight rates by all lines.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—In the House today the following House bills passed: Authorizing the State Treasurer to draw on Country Treasurers for two-thirds of the current collection of taxes in advance of semi-annual settlements; for the inspection of flour and meal packed in sacks; to prohibit the sale of woolen goods, a portion of which is composed of shoddy; to limit the amount to be expended by County Commissioners on approaches to bridges to twenty-five dollars. Bills were introduced to so amend the municipal code as to include incorporated villages in the provision allowing one-half of the bridge tax levied in the corporate limits to be expended within the village limits; to enable religious societies to become incorporated.

In the Senate, most of the afternoon was occupied in considering the contested election case. A bill was introduced providing for the payment of bounties to officers in the army who failed to file applications in due time, and appropriating $5,000 for this purpose.

At the night session of the House, bills were introduced to grant the wife alimony during the pendency of divorce suits; to limit fees of clerks to three hundred dollars in each year in criminal suits where the State fails to convict or defendants are insolvent; to authorize judges to issue license to auctioneers; to prevent County Recorders from acting as conveyancers. The Senate bill to authorize railroad companies, where lines have not been finally located, to divert or change their line, but prohibiting change of terminal points, was passed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Decision of an Important Case.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 20.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Vinton decided the great railroad case in favor of the defendants, sustaining the lease of the west end of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. An appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the Supreme Court.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. HAGAR presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of California, protesting against any further subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Referred. He also presented a resolution of the California Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their influence to have articles 5 and 6 of the treaty with China modified so as to discourage further immigration of Chinese. Referred. Mr. HAGAR said Chinese immigration was rapidly assuming such proportions as to require the attention of the federal government. The subject is not understood, either upon the floor of the Senate or throughout the country.

Mr. HAMLIN said the Senate was not a treaty making power, that power resting with the President entirely. He thought there was no precedent for the resolution proposed, and therefore objected to its present consideration. Laid over.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution that the bill to equalize the national bank circulation, under discussion several weeks, be made the special order for Monday next after morning hour, and that two days be allowed for general debate, after which speeches to be limited to ten minutes each.

Mr. BAYARD objected to any limitation of debate.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the latter part of his resolution, in regard to two days for general debate and the enforcement of the ten minute rule, and said he would ask that the bill be made the special order for Monday next, and upon that or the next day he would ask for the limitation of debate to two days and the enforcement of the ten minute rule after that time. The bill was then made the special order for Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment Mr. Stevenson offered yesterday, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear all claims arising from the late rebellion, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Agreed to. The bill, having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendment of the committee agreed to.

The bill being before the Senate for further amendment, Mr. MERRIMON moved to strike out the appropriation of $30,000 for the preservation of clothing and equipage from moth and mildew, and insert $5,000. Lost—yeas 12, nays 28.

The same gentleman moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to sell clothing and supplies on hand not actually required for the use of the army, and that the gross proceeds of such sale be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 28.

Mr. HAMILTON moved to strike out the proviso in the section appropriating $100,000 for army contingencies, declaring that none of the money so appropriated should be expended directly or indirectly for any use not strictly necessary and not directly connected with the military service of the government. The motion was lost.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the proviso in the section appropriating $165,000 for the expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, declaring that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts.

After discussion, Mr. LOGAN said as economy was to be the order of the day, and the strength of the army were to be reduced, in number, he moved an amendment providing that the Secretary of War shall consolidate regiments to twenty-five and muster out the supernumerary officers after such consolidation and after examination by a board of officers to be appointed by him. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 34.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The request of the House for a Committee of Conference on the bill in regard to paying annuities to Seminole Indians, was granted and Messrs. Buckingham, Ingalls and Stevenson were appointed on the committee on the part of the senate.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up, and he explained its provisions. The total amount appropriated by the bill for the next fiscal year, as reported by the committee, is nine hundred and four thousand dollars. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was one million eight hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. The estimates for the present fiscal year were three million three hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. The revised estimates are one million four hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars. The amount appropriated for the next fiscal year is less than half that appropriated for the present one.

The bill having been read, Mr. HITCHCOCK moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for a military post on the North Fork of the Loup river, Nebraska, and stating that it was the recommendation of War as to the necessity of establishing this post.

Mr. DAVIS objected to the amendment, as not properly belonged to the Army Appropriation bill and not this one, which is for seacoast defenses only.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Army bill was passed, so as to allow the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska (Hitchcock) to be offered to that bill. Agreed to. The amendment was then offered to that bill and agreed to. The Army bill was passed as amended.

The Fortification bill was then amended so as to provide that appropriations therein made should be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the President pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Alabama and Louisiana contested election cases are pending in the committee. The non-attendance of Mr. Sumner left the committee equally divided in both these questions. The casting vote will, therefore, depend upon the new appointment.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the privilege of bringing before the House the consideration of what is generally termed the "four hundred million reduction bill," understanding that an amendment reducing the amount will be submitted; and that he would himself introduce an amendment to limit it to the sum of $350,000,000.

The SPEAKER stated that at the close of the morning hour on Monday, a bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland Canal would come up, and after that, a bill to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors into the United States. After this bill was disposed of, then he would recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Georgia contested election case, the majority report being that Hawkins, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Andrew Sloan, the contestant, is entitled to it. The minority report takes the ground that Hawkins was duly elected, members join in the majority report, and all the Democratic members in the minority report.

After discussion, the election case went over till to-morrow.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business in relation to the District of Columbia. A bill to provide for the payment of school teachers in the District gave rise to discussion. The bill appropriates $97,000 for the pay of school teachers for the fiscal year 1873, to June 30, 1874, to be paid by the money to be regarded as an advance to be refunded from appropriations by Congress made after appropriate for expenditures in the District.

A long discussion followed as to the relations of the District government to the general government.

The bill, after amendment, was laid aside to be reported favorably.

The committee then rose and reported back the bills which it had considered.

A bill giving the approval of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacostia and Potomac Railroad as the District may select, action on the other two bills, the Bridge bill and the School Teachers bill, was deferred till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

LABOR RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

Wives of Discharged Workmen Attempt to Drive Off New Hands with Old Eggs.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A number of coal miners at Minonk, Woodford county, Illinois, recently formed a miners' union, and yesterday the proprietors of the mines discharged old members of the union and filled their places with Norwegian miners. The discharged miners gathered at the shafts and endeavored by threats and persuasion to prevent the new hands from going to work, but were unsuccessful, and were finally sent off the premises. Last evening the wives of the discharged miners gathered in the vicinity of the shafts and assailed the new men and the President of the mining company with eggs and other missiles. The trouble finally reached the dimensions of a riot, which the town authorities being unable to suppress entirely, Governor Beveridge was telegraphed to for military aid. The Governor dispatched Adjutant General Higgins, with a quantity of arms, to the scene of trouble, and telegraphed the Sheriff to aid in suppressing the disturbance. To-day a number of rioters were arrested and, in last advices, were being brought before a justice of the peace. There appears to be great excitement in Minonk, but so far there is no account of serious damage to any one.

Catholic Priest Convicted to Presbyterianism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 20, 1874.

REV. A. M. MEFLI, a German Catholic priest of this place, has renounced Catholicism, and to-day openly declared his intention to unite with the Presbyterian Church.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

Three cranges have been organized in Allen county, Ind., within the last week, with a membership of over seventy.

For the Ohio Valley and Lower Lakes, falling barometer, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain, is what "Old Probs." has predicted for to-day.

The notorious fillibuster steamer, the Edgar Stuart, was seized at Baltimore yesterday by United States Marshal Goldsborough, by order, it is said, of government authorities at Washington.

In accordance with instructions from the British government, an inquiry will shortly be held in respect to the British subjects captured on board the steamer Virginius and shot by order of General Burriel.

In the New Jersey House yesterday, the bill to repeal the act appropriating $100,000 for the Centennial celebration was reported adversely, but, notwithstanding, was placed on the calendar in regular order. It provides that five millions must be first subscribed from all sources before this appropriation will be granted.

The contest for Senator is the theme in the Massachusetts State House lobbies. It is said the canvass of the House shows a plurality for Hoar, strong support for Dawes and a small number for Adams. The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus last evening, and nominated Judge B. R. Curtis. Judge Curtis for six years was on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

TO HAVE elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. D&S

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

RETAIL HOUSE WITH

Wholesale Prices

CINCINNATI HAMS	12 cents
10½ lbs. A SUGAR	$1 00
CANNED CORN, per can	16 cents
CANNED TOMATOES	20 cents
CANNED BLACKBERRIES	18 cents
CANNED STRAWBERRIES	20 cents
WAX SOAP	5 cents
5 lbs GLOSS STARCH	32 cents
Old Tea House ROASTED COFFEE	25 cents
SATIN & SILVER GLOSS STARCH	10 cents
GREEN COFFEE	20 cents
FLOUR, per bbl	$5 00
FLOUR, per bag	1 80
GREEN AND JAPAN TEA	50 cents
BLACK AND SOUCHONG TEA	50 cents

☞ BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS GIVEN TO TEA CUSTOMERS.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

RECEPTION OF RETURNING FUSILIERS—ARRIVAL OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

LONDON, March 20.—The Twenty-third regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Gold Coast, disembarked this morning in presence of an immense crowd, and were met by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented them with an address, and a regimental goat to replace the one that died at Cape Coast Castle. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the regiment marched to the railway station and lunched, before leaving town. The entire route from the dock yard to the railway station was beautifully decorated and crowded with enthusiastic people, cheering lustily the favorite corps. There were many affecting scenes in the streets. The troops wore the uniform used in the Ashantee campaign. The weather was beautiful. The steamship Sarmatian, with the returning Highlanders on board, is in sight off Portsmouth. They land to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WOLSELEY.

LONDON, March 20.—The steamer Magitoban, from Gold Coast, with General Wolseley on board, is sighted.

AID TO INDIA.

Lord Salisbury, Indian Secretary, announces a loan of fifty million dollars for India, of which fifteen million are immediately necessary.

THE THAMES OVERFLOWING.

The water of the Thames rose rapidly today and overflowed the embankments of this city, flooding the adjacent streets and warehouses. Putney was inundated.

The rise in the Thames was caused by remarkably high tide all along the eastern coast of England, Ipswich, Yarmouth and Hull were partially flooded.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The report of the *Daily News* that the Fenian convicts will soon be released is generally discredited.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

to-day, a motion was made that the letter of Chief Justice Cockburn in regard to Whalley's commitment for contempt of court be referred to the Committee on Privileges, but, on the suggestion of Disraeli, it was referred to a select committee.

Disraeli gave notice that the government would ask for an adjournment of the House from March 31st to April 13th. He advised that a session be held to-morrow, and that next week be devoted to passing bills of supply. He promised that the budget would be ready on the 16th of April.

On the report of address, Dr. Butt moved an amendment representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of government and declaring it to be the duty of Parliament to consider speedily the means of removing such discontent. Dr. Butt in a brief speech asked for the management of their local affairs, leaving to Parliament control of supreme matters. The government of Ireland was based on distrust. The people asked for a new Prime Minister, not for immediate home rule but for a complete policy of conciliation. The Lord Mayor of Dublin seconded the amendment. Messrs. Newdegate and Gladstone opposed it. Mr. Gladstone argued that such a division of legislation as the amendment proposed was impracticable. There was no authority to determine what affairs could be considered as exclusively Irish. Lord Robert Montague, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Johnston and others supported the amendment. Sir Michael Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied the gravity of the grievances. He said each party in Ireland interpreted "Home Rule" according to its own particular wants. The discussion then closed, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 51 to 114.

STARTLING WAR NEWS THROUGH CARLIST SOURCES.

LONDON, March 20.—The Carlist military agent in this city has received a dispatch from the Carlist Junta in Bayonne, saying that Gen. Palaccos is marching in the direction of Madrid with twelve thousand men, after defeating, in a great loss, the Republican column under Collejo, near Minglanilla, forty-four miles southeast of Cuenca

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

IF OUR Street Commissioners could only be induced to venture out on a mud-lark, how the people would enjoy the novel spectacle.

IT IT requires $1,241 36 to cover the funeral expenses of a New York Street Commissioner, how much would it cost to clean the highways of the city of Pittsburgh?

"CHICAGO complains that it is becoming a second Pittsburgh."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"Complains," quotha! As well might one "complain" of undergoing the saving process of regeneration.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "This is a bad time for an ordinary man to die. The contrast is so great, you know." It is really touching: the ardent fondness with which the editor of that paper clings to life.

A PIN-FEATHERED Democratic paper out in Milwaukee wants "a system of education which will give young men logical ways of thinking." We are greatly rejoiced to observe this favorable evidence of a desire for self-improvement on the part of our contemporary.

THE contest over Senator SUMNER'S vacant seat grows more interesting and exciting daily. Some of the Massachusetts newspapers are for Mr. ADAMS, some for Mr. DAWES, and others for Judge HOAR, while yet others appear to be on all sides at once. And so the contest goes on.

THE Boston steel importers are to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, next week, in advocacy of their proposition for a reduction of duties, but it is not probable that their representations will cause any modifications of the existing rates to be made.

ABOUT the coolest piece of business we have heard of for many a day, is the application of Georgia to Congress to refund to her the money expended for the common defense in 1814. A bill for that purpose has actually been introduced in the House. There is at least one thing which cannot be barred by any statute of limitations—and that is Bourbon effrontery.

THERE is a slight prospect that a vote on the financial question may be had in the United States Senate to-day or next Monday. Some of the Senators seem to have just awakened to the importance of deciding something, one way or the other, that business interests may profit by it, and not continue to be in constant anxiety from some unexpected course Congress may possibly take in fixing the volume of currency.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, by a recent decision, holds that the interpretation of a State law by the court of last resort in the State, becomes as much a part of the statute as if incorporated into the body of it; and directs that in the construction of the statutes of a State, and especially those affecting titles to real property, where no Federal question arises, the Federal courts follow the adjudications of the highest tribunal of the State.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that the opposition which has been made to acquiesce in the KELLOGG government until the fall elections "is merely to perpetuate the usurpation." This is tantamount to a confession that a majority of the voters of that State sustain Governor KELLOGG, and that when the question is brought before them at the polls, they will solve it by re-electing him. It is the strongest argument *against* Congressional interference that could be made.

THE enthusiastic zeal of the Grangers threatens to lead them into not a few errors. According to the Memphis *Avalanche*, one of the Mississippi granges recently received from Liverpool the sum of five thousand dollars in gold in return for cotton shipped there on account of its members, the result of which experiment proves to be a serious pecuniary loss. Had the cotton been sent to Memphis the realization in currency would have purchased considerably over that amount. A good many frantic "economists" have to pay dearly for their whistle before getting the proper hang of the instrument.

WHEN the New York *Herald* affirms that the South is "crushed by misrule," what does it mean? Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Texas are Democratic States; while South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas are Republican. Here are nine Democratic States to five Republican. The people of those Commonwealths manage their own affairs, and if matters go awry among them, it is their own fault. Does the *Herald* want the Democratic governments of those States set aside—or the negroes disfranchised? And if not, what does it want?

SOME weeks ago we ventured, in the face of a very prevalent impression to the contrary, to express the opinion that the MCCRARY Railroad bill would not pass. The longer it is discussed the more scant do the probabilities of its passage appear. It is expected that the considerable number of members who will vote against it because they believe it to be either unwise or unconstitutional, or both, for Congress to legislate on the subject, will be reenforced by a numerous class who, while they agree to the principle involved in the bill, and think Congressional interference with railway monopoly is demanded, are not willing to trust such enormous powers in the hands of a Commission, and that these two classes will be strong enough to defeat the measure.

HERE is a fact for the New York *World* to ponder while engaged in reorganizing the Democratic party on a purely free trade basis. The Canadian government imposes so low a duty on foreign imported goods that many struggling industries are being driven out of the country. The following item of news from Holyoke, Massachusetts, which we find in the *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, shows the direction they are taking:

"H. M. FARR, President of the New Alpaca Company, arrived from Canada yesterday, but will return on Saturday to superintend the transfer of machinery from the Canada factory to the new mills, the first lot of which will arrive next week. About one hundred and fifty operatives, chiefly German and English, and many of them skilled workmen, will be brought from the Canada factory. FARR will remove permanently to Holyoke after about two weeks."

THE workings of the co-operative principle are being practically tested in the thrifty manufacturing town of Fall River, Massachusetts, with marked success. There is a co-operative store there for the sale of groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, doing a cash business of $60,000 per year. They have paid to members as profits, during six years, $29,760 84. They now own their stores and are in a very flourishing condition. In addition to this, there are twenty-one dwelling stores, dividing $30,000 worth per month, at a cost of 93 per cent, and a profit of 20 per cent on purchases, a saving of $72,000 a year to the families engaged in them. Quite a large amount of stock of corporations is owned by operatives, and several hundred thousand dollars stand to their credit in savings banks, besides a larger amount in real estate. There does not appear to be any reason why the same principle, put into operation by the working classes of Pittsburgh, should not result as advantageously to themselves as it has done to their fellow New England workers.

AN EMINENT ROGUE.

IN DR. PAUL SCHOEPFF this country may fairly claim to possess a scoundrel of preeminent worth in the profession, one of those characters who are entitled to more than common recognition in virtue of their flagitious genius. Having evidently devoted himself to a career of crime, he seems resolved to show what zeal and vigor, talents and education can accomplish in the chosen line. After his long confinement in the jail at Carlisle and his narrow escape from death by the hand of the hangman, he appears to have wasted no time in vain regrets. Having gone to Baltimore, and through his lawyer, put in his claim to the property of the lady, Miss STINEMAN, for the alleged murder of whom he had been tried, he does not seem to have waited for the decision of the case before setting out in search of adventures. Perhaps he entertained only a moderate hope of success in his suit. His prospects in that direction were darkened by the fact that the legal heirs of the woman whom SCHOEPFF professed to have married had sent to Prussia for evidence of his criminal conviction there. He was, however, not the man to surrender his claim on an uncertainty, no matter how many chances might be against him. He therefore left the name of DR. PAUL SCHOEPFF with all the prestige of persecution and presumed innocence upon it in Baltimore, and took the style and title of Count SCHULENBURG wherein to figure elsewhere.

In St. Louis and Chicago his career in this new character appears to have been quite brilliant. His intelligence, polished manners and noble title could not fail to secure him a favorable reception, and besides the recommendations mentioned, there is said to be somewhat peculiarly attractive and conciliatory in his address. One may fancy it a refined air of "thoughtful melancholy," the natural effect of the prolonged sufferings of his imprisonment. At last in Chicago the Count was unfortunate; he was arrested and put in jail on a charge of forgery. Mr. TRUDE, a well-known criminal lawyer of the city, having been engaged for his defense, went to the prison to see him and other clients, in company with a man named LATHROP. There LATHROP at once recognized in Count SCHULENBURG the man whom he had known as Dr. PAUL SCHOEPFF in the Carlisle jail. TRUDE, more scrupulous than some other members of the same profession, on becoming satisfied by the statement of LATHROP that his client was the "Carlisle murderer," refused further to conduct the case; whereupon the Count, nobly to remunerate the lawyer for the trouble he had already taken with it, gave him a check for sixty dollars from FIELD, LEITER & Co., payable to the order of Count SCHULENBURG at the German National bank. TRUDE cheerfully accepted the check, which fifteen minutes afterwards he found to be a forgery. Probably a sharper under arrest for forgery never before paid his lawyer in the same way. It would really seem to have been a stroke of humor on the part of the Count, and it was very successful in producing much laughter at the conscientious lawyer's expense. It is also singular that lawyer TRUDE should have regarded the opinion of LATHROP as sufficient to prove SCHOEPFF guilty of the crime in Carlisle, in defiance of his acquittal by a jury. SCHOEPFF'S mere adoption of another name would hardly, under the circumstances, have justified the lawyer in dropping the case. LATHROP, it seems, was a prisoner in the Carlisle jail at the same time with SCHOEPFF, and used to sit beside him on Sunday when the prisoners were summoned to worship. Still, his opinion as to the man's guilt or innocence is of no value, and proves nothing more than that he shared in the prevalent sentiment of the Carlisle people. Of course, as things have turned out, the people of that village will be more confident than ever that their suspicions were well founded, and many others will agree with them.

There is, however, nothing to grieve over in the acquittal. The case was wretchedly mismanaged from the first, and at the first trial, whether guilty or innocent, the prisoner was not convicted on any evidence that should have been satisfactory to a jury. At the second trial the insufficiency of the medical testimony produced at the first was placed beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil. And, as to the bad character of the man SCHOEPFF, it was, we fancy, pretty well known to both the judge and jury who tried him the second time. His infamous career in Germany was known, though not upon legal evidence, and his subsequent doings in this country reflect no reproach upon those who persisted in securing him a fair, impartial and intelligent trial. We may add that, while mere swindling does not prove a man capable of committing murder, some of Count SCHULENBURG'S operations indicate an indifference to human suffering, a cold blooded cruelty which might seem equal to any atrocity. Happily his public career may safely be considered as terminated for a good many years to come. After escaping from his troubles in the West, Count SCHULENBURG presently reappeared in Baltimore as Dr. PAUL SCHOEPFF, the man of many sufferings unjustly inflicted and patiently borne. With a great display of moral indignation and disgust he denounced the calumnious falsehood which identified him with the notorious forger and robber of poor women. He was, however, arrested day before yesterday, when on his person were found papers which completely established his identity with Count SCHULENBURG.

TAXATION IN PENNSYLVANIA AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

There is a frequent outcry in Pennsylvania about taxation for State purposes, as if it were excessive; but a comparison of the annual receipts of the State with other States, will show that our burdens are comparatively light. We have before us, for the moment, the annual accounts of New York and Massachusetts—two prosperous and wealthy Commonwealths. Massachusetts has a population less than half that of Pennsylvania, being 1,450,000 to 3,540,000 in Pennsylvania, and to 4,350,000 in New York; yet Massachusetts, with less than half our population, raises double the amount of our taxes, and New York, with a population not much larger than ours, raises nearly three times as much revenue for State purposes. The revenue of the three States named, for 1873, was as follows:

Pennsylvania	$ 7,076,723
Massachusetts	11,591,918
New York, exclusive of canal funds	18,660,210

The estimated revenue for this State, for 1874, is $6,000,000; so that the Massachusetts total last year was double what that of Pennsylvania will be for the current year, and that of New York was three times our aggregate for the current year, and it takes as much, it will be seen, to govern New York as it does to govern both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The sources of revenue in Pennsylvania were as follows:

Tax on bank stocks	$ 283,148
Tax on corporation stocks	1,415 667
Tax on personal property	241,667
Tax on loans	683,332
Tax on net earnings or income	445,286
Tax on gross receipts	797,159
Tax on tonnage	385,470
Tax on coal	276,353
Tax on collateral inheritances	327,973
Tax on foreign insurance companies	383,499
Tax on licenses	884,070
Miscellaneous	651,688
Total	$7,076,723

Separated into classes, these figures run thus:

Tax on home corporations other than banks	$4,072,727
Tax on banks	298,148
Tax on foreign corporations	383,499
Taxes on the people generally	2,362,358

The home corporations, therefore, paid four-sevenths of the State revenue.

In Massachusetts the sources of revenue may thus be classified:

State tax on real and personal estate	$2,964,002
Tax on national bank shares	1,019,059
Tax on insurance companies	224,447
Tax on savings banks	1,484,719
Tax on corporations, based on their property	1,318,270
Miscellaneous	543,884
Funds and loans	5,573,574
Total	$11,594,918

The tax on national banks, it will be seen, is nearly four times as large as in this State, and the tax on deposits in savings banks, a very heavy one, is one not felt by our people at all.

In New York, the sources of revenue are different, and are summed up thus:

State taxes	$13,051,678
Miscellaneous	2,289,907
Sundry fund accounts	3,818,225
Total	$18,550,210

New York, as would thus appear, raises the great bulk of her revenue by direct taxation. Her corporations pay no taxes on their franchises, but, as in Massachusetts, they are taxed on their property, direct, and must be taxed as heavily, in that way, as ours are in a different way, if not more heavily. The difference in the annual statements made by the State Treasurers of New York and Massachusetts, is that the latter gives, separately, the amount levied on corporation property, and the other does not. We are hence unable to say what proportion of the taxes is borne by corporations in New York; but we have no doubt they pay their full share.

The comparison, we take it, is extremely favorable to Pennsylvania. The balance in the New York State Treasury January 1, 1874, was $6,445,997—only half a million less than the entire revenue of our State for the whole of last year, and fully half a million *more* than the estimated revenue for 1874. The entire taxation of our State for the current year, for State purposes, will not, therefore, reach what was simply left over in New York, in the Treasurer's hands at the time of the annual settlement.

And yet, small as our aggregate revenue is, compared with these States, our financial condition, as a Commonwealth, is decidedly the best. The State debt of New York is increasing, so far as we are able to judge; most certainly it is not decreasing; while that of Massachusetts was increased $785,000. The debt of Pennsylvania, on the other hand, was reduced last year to the extent of $1,504,672 and the State has set herself the task of paying off an additional million this year. Then, again, there has been no reduction of taxes in either of those great States, whilst the old Keystone has relinquished taxation to the amount of fully a million. As the State debt decreases the taxation must also decrease; and our future, financially, is consequently growing brighter and brighter. The bonded indebtedness of the three States is thus stated:

Pennsylvania, December 1, 1873	$35,798,822
New York	42,000,000
Massachusetts	37,474,904

What the contrast would present if comparison were made with Ohio, and other States, we cannot now say; but we are certain that Pennsylvania presents as clean a financial record as that of any other State; and that her citizens, instead of complaining that they are overburdened with taxation, should rejoice that they live in a State which is governed more cheaply (shall we not say better?) than any State in the Union in proportion to the amount of her population.

"MR. FERNANDO WOOD asserts, successfully, upon the whole, the leadership of the Democratic party in the House."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

It is said that a good many new members are considerably influenced by the gray hairs and courtly manners of Mr. WOOD, and that they treat his assumptions of austere morality with great respect. Most probably they are not aware of the school in which this "leader of the Democratic party in the House" learned his virtue. Reference was recently made in the House to his career by Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, pending the debate upon the resolution to appoint the HOWARD Court of Inquiry. The allusion was in these words: "And General HOWARD never pleaded the statute of limitation for anything in his life." Some fifteen years ago there was presented in one of the courts of New York an indictment in the case of MARVINE *vs.* WOOD. The former had been a partner of FERNANDO WOOD, and the indictment charged him with having made use of the intimate relations of partnership to forge MARVINE'S name, by which, it was alleged, he made great profits. It is this same FERNANDO WOOD, who is now a preacher of righteousness to the Republican side of the House, who pleaded to the indictment that the statute of limitation had run upon the charge, and that the indictment was barred. So the case went off. And "MR. FERNANDO WOOD asserts, successfully upon the whole, the leadership of the Democratic party in the House."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Nature's religion, just now, is of the Bud-ist order.

The Illinois crusaders want Champaign county abolished.

The Senatorial question is attracting more attention in Massachusetts than even the Hoosac tunnel.

"Artificial oysters" are the latest shellfish. They are made of jelly, tapioca, salt and water, placed in genuine shells.

The urgent need of a State Normal School is being discussed in Texas. The sooner it is established the better for the State.

A series of Teachers' Institutes will immediately be held in Michigan by order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The latest thing out in California is the introduction and culture of the almond tree. This will be nuts to those who succeed.

Australia, which produces black swans, has recently developed a vast deposit of white coal, which burns readily with brilliant flame.

Strawberries, green peas, new beets, &c., have made their appearance. They have not yet found their way to our table, however.

The Baptists of Boston have voluntarily decided to urge upon the Legislature of the Bay State the justice of taxing church property.

Under the influence of the crusaders the topers are getting sober—but under the influence of the season the rivers are getting high.

St. Louis has a detective named Eggs, and that incorrigible *Journal* says he is a fellow who hatches some exceedingly shrewd plots, too.

Malt and hops are plentiful in the new English Parliament. All the great brewers are in it—the two Basses, Guinness, Allsop and Coope.

There was an increase of 9,4-10 in the area sown with winter wheat last fall in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio.

For some months past quite a large business has been done with France and South Germany in exporting cow hides from New York and Boston.

Opposition papers are mingling in the Massachusetts Senatorial contest just as they did in that pleasant little affray over Mr. Simmons the other day.

More than one half of the whole number of children attending the public schools of Milwaukee study German. But it is principally a German city.

Forty millions of gold have been added to our coinage since the 1st of January, 1873, raising the total gold coinage to the handsome figure of $150,000,000.

The leader of the Michigan temperance movement is the noted Laura Haviland, who had a price set on her head by the Kentuckians during the days of slavery.

In the Newfoundland Legislature the majority lies in the Speaker's casting vote, and the Speaker has, himself, just been elected to the chair by his own vote.

Last year $1,429,693 was expended for school purposes in Philadelphia, or, estimating the population at 900,000, $1 58 for every man, woman and child in the city.

A re-union of the old Abolitionists is to take place in Chicago next June. Those only are invited who were in the anti-slavery movement previous to 1848.

"Hells furnished with games and whisky closets," is what the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* considers a complimentary puff of the purest ray serene for its city club rooms.

During the last three years one hundred and thirty steamers have landed at the island of Caprera. Before it became the residence of Garibaldi not a vessel touched there.

If the medical schools continue to graduate female sawbones at the rate they have been doing lately, it will soon become so pleasant to be sick that no fellah will want to be well.

To the point. An Indiana paper having recently changed hands, the retiring editor's valedictory was simply, "I've quit," and the salutatory of the new manager was "We've commenced."

Importation of prepared lumber. Canada complains that no sooner does a native grown minister show signs of ability than he receives a call from an American congregation, which he invariably accepts.

All degrees of civilization are represented in the Indian Territory, from the agricultural Choctaws and Cherokees on the East, to the Kiowas and Comanches who ravage New Mexico and Texas, on the furthest border.

A ladies' charity festival in Chicago is enlivened by a ballot for the most popular minister in the city. Professor Swing is swinging ahead, although there is one Ryder close at his heels, and another making Goodspeed for the first place.

When a sheriff down in Vermont, in opening the county court, the other day, cried, "All persons having causes or matters pending therein, draw near, and they shall be heard, and God save the people!" he was a satirist and didn't know it.

The total ice yield in Maine for the season, including old ice on hand, is estimated at 1,500,000 tons, and it may possibly reach 2,000,000 tons. Of this some 500,000 tons have been sold or bargained for at $5 per ton, or a total of nearly $1,000,000.

The tonnage delivered by the Delaware and Raritan canal into the Raritan river exceeds that delivered by the Erie canal into the Hudson river, and equals that of the foreign trade of New York, both in American and foreign vessels, passing out of Sandy Hook.

PERSONAL.

NAST will not lecture after the end of next month. His eyes are troubling him, and he fears he will not be able to lecture even till then.

Among the literary treasures left by Mr. SUMNER is the Bible of John Bunyan, with the autograph of the author of the Pilgrim's Progress written in it.

The object Victoria had in sending her garter to young MR. Napoleon, at his birth-day party at Chiselhurst, on Monday, was probably to keep the young man's stock in royalty from running down at the heel.

A female help, who recently owned up to having left seven places in a year, ingenuously acknowledged to a new "missis" "I've been looking for a place with an old couple with property, who would consider me like a daughter." Just so.

In a country town in Illinois, a few evenings since, at a panorama of the Bible, a little eight-year-older sat wrapped in admiration at the scene until the picture of Jacob and Rebecca at the well appeared, when he looked up and said: "Pa, do you see that picture? I'll just bet five dollars they're Grangers."

There is a "hairy child" in Wythe county, Virginia. The local paper says: "The child at this writing is about four weeks old. In a healthy condition, is perfectly formed in every respect. His covered all over with dark hair an eighth of an inch long, and if nothing happens, bids fair to be one of the greatest curiosities of the age."

Professor Proctor, the astronomer, gives notice that he shall not be able to lecture after April 7, since he has to sail in April so as to meet an engagement to lecture in London on "Science in America." He hopes, he says, to express there more plainly than he can with propriety in America, his sense of the position this country is taking in science matters.

President Grant is said to be looking for a quiet little farm in Maryland or Virginia, not a dozen miles from Washington. When he leaves his present office, he proposes to spend his winters at Washington, and he wants a farm near at hand for amusement and recreation. The St. Louis farm is retained as an investment, and a most judicious investment it is likely to prove.

Among the mass of adulation that has been heaped upon MR. Disraeli since his advent to power, the most curious is a poetical effusion from Glasgow, comprising seven eight-line verses, generally well written and *apropos* to the occasion, though extravagant in their estimate of the man. He has been getting Lord Derby on the back in the previous verse, and then winds up with the following:

"But the man round whom we gather
Boasts a lineage nobler far:
He can reckon as a father
Israel's champion brave in war,
Stanley, thy descent's glorious,
But we count his nobler still—
Child of him who once victorious
Stayed the sun on Gibeon hill."

The allusion is, of course, to Joshua, who, according to the most careful genealogists, never had any children at all. It is difficult to see how flunkeyism could go any further.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D.D., left an insurance policy on his life of $2,500.

Dr. R. S. Mason, for thirty years rector of Christ Episcopal church of Raleigh, is dead.

If a man lives after the flesh, he lives but as the beast; if he lives after the spirit, angels are his companions.

Rev. Samuel Pinkerton, of the Southeastern Indiana M. E. Conference, died in Indianapolis, Ind., January 28.

Rev. Henry W. Hunt, of the California M. E Conference, died in Stockton, January 8, aged nearly seventy-three.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of New York city, has received a unanimous call to the Shawmut avenue Baptist church, Boston.

Rev. Christopher Crouch, of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, died at Philadelphia, February 4, aged sixty-three years.

At Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago, there have been over one hundred conversions since watch-night.

If ever God had failed one who trusted in Him, you might doubt; but He never has, therefore you should be confident.

Rev. Alexander Clark lectured in the Third United Presbyterian church on Thursday night. His lecture was a success.

Bingham street Methodist Episcopal church, South Side, Pittsburgh, L. McGuire, pastor, reports one hundred accessions.

At Congress street Methodist Episcopal church, Portland, Maine, the pastor reports about one hundred conversions.

The Rev. A. B. Leonard having acceded to the request, will continue as pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

By a vote of the congregation the new Hanson place M. E. church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has decided to adopt the free seat system.

The Chaplain of the United States Senate is showing how easily declamation to the people can be mixed with supplication to God.

At the German Methodist Episcopal church, in Folsom street, San Francisco, $16,000 has been subscribed toward the church debt.

Rev. Joseph Fields, a highly respected minister of the United Brethren Church, has united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. J. B. Stacy, of Ottawa, Canada, has been excommunicated by the Bishop of Ontario, for participating in the Reformed Church movement.

A Christian who puts off religion because he is in worldly company, is like a man that pulls off his shoes because he is among thorns.

Bishop Heiss, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has ordered the consecration to the Sacred Heart of his diocese, but more especially of its schools.

Rev. G. A. Reeder, Methodist Episcopal missionary at Prescott, Arizona, is now engaged in building the first Protestant church in that Territory.

Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, of the Reformed Church, has removed to Reading, to take pastoral charge of the St. John's congregation of that place.

In a revival at Moores, New York, one hundred and eighty united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and about twenty with the Presbyterian.

The New York *Advocate* says that Rev. Richard Jones, a highly esteemed local preacher of the M. E. Church South, died in New Orleans January 29.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, has the sympathy of the community, in the loss of his amiable wife.

Humility is a grace that adorns and beautifies every other grace; without it, the most splendid natural and acquired acquisitions lose their charms.

Rev. John O'Neil, pastor of the Vine street M. E. church, Harrisburg, Pa., has been appointed Chaplain of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Rev. John Foy has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Martinsburg, Knox county, O. Hereafter his address will be at that place.

There was a serious truth in that atheistical scoff of Julian, when he took away the Christians' estates, and told them it was to make them fitter for the kingdom of heaven.

Revs. E. A. Brindley and J. B. Lucas, fraternal messengers to the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, returned home this week from Washington City.

The Catholic temperance societies of Brooklyn had a crowded meeting on the night of the 10th, and resolved against all forms of drunkenness, but would have nothing to do with the "crusade."

The Rev. Mrs. Van Cott is so popular in Omaha that no church in town is large enough to contain the congregation which she gathers. Therefore, a big wooden tabernacle is to be put up for her.

The Rev. W. J. Holliday, of Princeton, N. J., has accepted a call from the congregation of the Bellefield Presbyterian church, this city, and will enter upon his new relations in a week or two.

The Missionary Society must be counted in with mourners at the burial of that good man, Rev. N. L. Cobleigh, D.D. He was always sure to every where a devoted friend and effective servant of the cause.

Rev. Eli Keller, of Ohio, removes to his new field of labor in Zionsville, East Pennsylvania, near the home of his boyhood. He has been a useful laborer for many years in the Western part of the Church.

Rev. Daniel M. Volff, Professor at Lancaster, has received an overture from the St. Paul congregation, Reformed Church, at Waynesboro, Pa., to become the pastor of that interesting organization.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now in session in Blairsville, Pa., Bishop Foster presiding. This is a large body of Christian brethren, and we wish them a pleasant time.

Temperance prayer meetings were held in New York on last Sunday afternoon, in various churches throughout the city, which in general were not so well attended as at the beginning of the movement.

Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., and wife are reported to have been at Foochow, China, from November 24 to 29, inclusive. He led the prayer meeting in the Methodist Mission on the evening of the 26th.

Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, is quite interested in the "Woman's Temperance Movement." All ministers should encourage the cause, no matter by what it is carried on.

Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, will preach at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, Penn avenue, on Sabbath morning, and at the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, on Sabbath evening.

Rev. Dean Bullock, rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, died on Sunday, 8th instant, at the age of seventy-eight. He had been fifty-two years in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church.

To-night (Saturday), at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the last of the three lectures will be given in the lecture room of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, on the "Millennium, and the Battle of Gog and Magog." Lecture free.

Rev. Joseph Weeks, of this city, will preach at Liberty street Methodist Episcopal church to morrow morning. At the night hour, Rev. Asbury R. Reiley, who has been pastor of this church for the past year, will hold services.

Rev. J. W. Rutledge conducted the funeral services of MRS. Murray, wife of DR. Murray, assisted by the pastors of the various Methodist churches in the two cities. The church was well filled with persons, whose sympathies were extended to DR. Murray.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey, pastor of the Presbyterian church, corner Twentieth and Sarah streets, will discuss "The Pro and Con of the Liquor Traffic," next Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Moderate and immoderate drinkers, moderate and immoderate liquor dealers are cordially invited to be present.

MR. Beecher has written a long letter protesting against what he characterizes as ex-parte council of the Congregational churches, called by Rev. Messrs. Storrs and Buddington, to consider the recent conduct of Plymouth church, and pronouncing it also a dishonor to the Word of God, and a violation of the fundamental principles of the Congregational system.

Revs. J. S. Inskip and W. McDonald have just closed a very successful series of meetings at Seventeenth street church in this city. Three meetings each day were held for ten days, the interest continuing to the end. The last night great numbers were at the altar, and many conversions occurred. This church, since been refurnished throughout, and an addition of an infant school room is being built, the school having largely increased.

CHARLES WARREN STODDART, the author of "South Sea Idyls," sends this interesting letter to his friends in San Francisco:

"ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE, Jan. 23, 1874.

"Where, think you, I am at this moment? Well, I am in the main room of the Hathaway Cottage (a mile from Stratford-on-Avon), not three feet from the very chimney in which Will Shakespeare used to make love to his Anne. The old settle is close at my elbow, and the room itself is called one of the most perfectly preserved specimens of the sixteenth century farm-house living-room. The old dame, whose great grandmother was Anne Hathaway, is blowing up the fire in the big chimney, and we are to have supper presently cooked in the very spot where Shakespeare has many a time toasted his toes. To-night I am to sleep in that old bed, which is a marvelous old frame, most curiously carved, and which has been in the house more than three hundred years. I am quite lucky in getting this privilege, but I have made love to the old dame, and we get on in the coziest fashion! It seems almost like sacrilege to think of it, but I shall say my prayers thrice over, and trust to the angels to make it all square with the original tenants.

"Later.—We have just finished supper—the dame, the husband, and myself—all three sitting in the great chimney. I had ham that was raised on the place and cured in this very chimney, and a pork-pie—a Shakespearean pork-pie you may call it—made in the house by a descendant of the Hathaways."

The Greenville *Argus* says: William Cottle, who lives on Stevenson's farm up in Sugar Grove township, appears to have a little trouble just now. William came here six or seven years ago, from Westfield, New York, and has enjoyed the reputation of being a thrifty, business-like farmer. He married hereabouts some years ago, and all has been serene around the Cottle fireside until Wednesday morning, when the good wife found a marriage certificate in the husband's trunk, which aroused her suspicions, and upon making more diligent search found other evidence which would seem to warrant her separation. Accordingly, she appeared before Esquire Buck and made information charging him with bigamy. Cottle has been arrested, and it is now charged that his name is not only William Cottle, but William Oran. Oran Frost, and William Croll, which would seem to be enough names for any one man to do business under, but then it is further alleged that William has two wives in New York State, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania. The wife avows her ability to sustain the charge, but we withhold further comment and await the decision of the courts.

The Stomach's Revenge.

The stomach cannot be maltreated with impunity. Overload it with food, irritate it with fiery liquors, impair its activity or vitiate its juices by any outrage on the laws of health, and it revenges itself through the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the brain or the nervous system, and sometimes through all these organs simultaneously, or in succession. There is scarcely any species of bodily or mental suffering which it does not inflict upon those who abuse and overtask its powers. Under these circumstances there is but one medicine to which the sufferer can resort to with the certainty of obtaining immediate and permanent relief. The most wholesome and genial of all stomachics and correctives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, produces an immediate and most beneficent change in the condition of the patient. The whole digestive system is at once invigorated and soothed, the liver regulated and toned, the bowels relieved of all obstructions, the spirits cheered, and the relaxed nerves strengthened and steadied.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from Mar 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, to January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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MANUFACTURERS.

Interesting crop item. A Georgia parson has thirty-five children.

STATE NEWS.

Eleven petitions for divorce are pending in Lancaster.

There are about 800 boats on the Pennsylvania Canal.

Oil City had a prize fight for ten dollars a side, the other day.

The winter wheat makes a poor showing in Venango county.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has nearly 20,000 cars and the Reading 15,000.

There are one thousand seven hundred and ninety farms in Centre county.

MRS John Smith, aged eighty, is one of the leaders of the crusade in Williamsport.

Twenty-four persons are under indictment, at Butler, for selling liquor without license.

MR. Elizabeth Welper, in the ninety-sixth year of her age, died at Lock Haven on the 8th inst.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* characterizes the Trans-Allegheny Canal project as ridiculous.

Prof. Proctor, the English astronomer, is now talking about outer space to the Philadelphians.

A six thousand dollar organ is to be purchased for the St. John's English Reformed church of Allentown.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company have put down the price of anthracite coal fifty cents per ton.

There are two hundred and fifty-one inmates in the Philadelphia House of Correction, fifty-six of whom are women.

John McClure, of Perry township, Greene county, died of apoplexy on the 13th inst., after an illness of but a few hours.

MRS. George Wilson, of Chester, died the 12th inst., from hemorrhage caused by having fifteen teeth extracted at one time.

The house of Conrad Hinkeldie, in Stony creek township, Somerset county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst.

A boy named Feller, aged fourteen was roasted to death between two lime kilns at Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, on Tuesday night.

Senator Cameron was born two miles from Waynesboro, Franklin county, where his father carried on jointly the business of tailor and farmer.

Jacob Kyle, an old and much respected citizen of Georges township, Fayette county, died on Saturday, March 14, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The Scranton *Republican's* exposures in regard to the poor house have had the desired effect, and the institution is undergoing a thorough renovation.

John V. Wise, who killed his employer, Shelly, in Butler county, three weeks ago, has been indicted for manslaughter, the grand jury ignoring the charge of murder.

Philadelphia has four establishments devoted to the production of linseed oil, giving employment to one hundred and three men, and annually producing $700,000 worth of oil and cake.

A painter of Bloomsburg, named Hendershott, fell from the fourth story of a building—forty-three feet—and escaped with a slight sprain of the foot and a scratch upon his hand.

A Butler county man sent fifty cents to a city swindler to learn how to prevent a shotgun from "scattering," and received a card with these words printed on it: "Put in but one shot."

Nathaniel Pettit, of Shenango township, Mercer county, died at his residence, on Saturday, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was one of the oldest settlers in the county.

James Young and his two sons, Alexander and John, were seriously injured by a fall of coal in a mine on the Miller farm, two miles east of Greensburg, on the 13th inst. All of them will recover.

It has been over and over again published, that publishers have no right to inclose with their newspaper any separate advertisement, circular, or other printed matter except bills or receipts to subscribers.

Capt. Aldus F. Hawthorne was arrested in Lancaster on Wednesday, on a warrant and requisition from West Virginia, for "raising" a number of promissory notes of $2 and $3, taken in part payment for a patent right, to $200 and $300. Wheeling was the scene of his operations.

The Columbia *Herald* of Wednesday contains the following: One day last week a mysterious looking box was received at the express office of this place directed to one of our most prominent physicians, which, on being opened, was found to contain the remains of an infant. It was neatly dressed, had a rope tied tightly around its neck and had evidently been but lately strangled.

The Sunbury *Gazette* says: The feat recently performed by John Garinger, in going over the Shamokin dam, at this place, in a common foot boat (carried over by the ice while rowing to Sunbury to attend market), and escaped undrowned, was one that was never performed before, is likely will never be done again, at least not by the same, if God can help it. He clung to the boat until he reached shallow water below the dam, where he stood until he was rescued by those who saw his situation from the shore.

A letter from East Brady to the Oil City *Derrick* says: The Brady's Bend Iron Works were not sold on a certain day, as reported. An injunction was served on the Sheriff, and the sale stayed. There is a possibility, however, that the sale may yet take place before long. Without the works in operation, our town is somewhat dull and commonplace. The trouble is that the company is largely indebted to the Pittsburgh banks, and these institutions are combining to force the owners of the iron works into bankruptcy. If this is accomplished, this great industry may remain idle for a number of years. This is the opinion of E. S. Golden, attorney for the company, as we learn from a reliable source.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 17th

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 21, 1874.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 20, 1874.

I would seem idle to attempt to say anything new in relation to the currency question. There are some truths that cannot be too often repeated; one of these is that "money is value, but a representative of value," so that if the *representative* is increased, it does follow that the thing represented is increased also. Money is the instrument by which we effect exchanges.

A Water street merchant would think Congress was attempting something beyond its powers of prescience to prescribe the number of shovels to be manufactured the coming year. Nor would such a merchant attempt to say what the number should be, he knows that will regulate itself. Then why should Congress attempt to put a fixed limit on those other tools we call money.

We should not like to stultify ourselves, therefore, by saying what should be the limit of the circulation of this country. We do not know nor does Congress, but we do know that to fixing or varying the amount of the greenback issue should no longer be left to the whims of Secretary Richardson. As we cannot tell how much currency is needed from one to time, who is to determine? Not the general government, for then would the amount be inflexible—unless some new Secretary should find some new law to issue *reserves* not responding to the demands of the people, being paid out in the ordinary expenses of the government, having no power of adjustment.

If, then, we are to have an elastic currency which will expand with the demands of trade and contract in such seasons as the present, such as we need, it must come through the media of the banks—and to secure this end the simplest means yet suggested has been that of Senator Cameron. The dangers from the unrestricted issues of secured and redeemable bank notes, is only imaginary. The whole question as to whether we have too many or too few bank notes will then solve itself. No forced loan of legal tenders will do this by only asking banking entirely free.

Mr. Buell, in his remarks before the Banking Committee of the House, says;

I would suggest free banking with this definition (there are various definitions), that it should be absolutely free, and banks allowed to be organized under the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, where there is a population of 6,000 and a capital of $50,000, as provided for in the present Banking law; provided, also, that they redeem their own notes at their own counters, and at the centers at par; and as a national bank currency is increased, the volume of legal tenders should be decreased till the volume of legal tenders is reduced to $300,000,000, and thereafter become a little more valuable than national bank notes, and banks will then assort and present national notes for redemption, because it will be for their interest to do so.

We would not even insist on the reduction of the legal tenders, as he suggests, for there is a law which always operates that will of itself regulate this matter. If the banks are compelled to keep an ample greenback reserve at home and in the monetary center nearest it, the value of the greenback for this purpose will so increase in power by the demand, as new banks are organized and draw off from the store of legal tenders now extant, that in time they will command a premium as compared with bank notes; this will lead to the old system of assorting and sending home for redemption in greenbacks.

If the people want more currency, and it is profitable for the bank to furnish it, then will there be an increase, but if not, it were as feasible to attempt to force on the market twice as many pairs of boots as are demanded as to create new national banks of issue. And in the matter of resumption, let the government take care of herself, for the banks are ready to resume whenever the government can.

Free banking, with compulsory redemption of some form, seems now the most feasible plan of relief. For the notes issued by the banks under such circumstances are representatives of *real value*, while an increase of government notes is but an increase of the titles to the same existing value; it is two deeds to one lot of ground.

—What should we gain by splitting all our coins into halves, and calling each half dollar a dollar, each half dime a dime, etc.? Yet this sort of thing was done by governments for ages. The English Pound sterling, which contained a pound Tower weight of silver in the reign of Edward I, has now reduced from time to time until it contains but about one-third of its original weight; and the French livre, which originally contained a pound Troy weight of silver, was thus reduced to about one sixty-fourth of its weight and value. Now, in the greater or less degree, as we increase our "dollars" in promises for currency, we do in effect the same stupid thing as to quality or coin by dividing them and calling the fraction of dollars dollars: only something inharmonious is to make these fractions, under the convertible system, interchangeable with the dollars of full weight, and thus sell the real dollars at to foreigners for only a fractional part of their value. We measure the price of the goods they sell us in the inflation with more depreciated dollars, which they convert into our full weight dollars at par, and thus carry away the full dollars in gold by paying for the fractional part of their value. No fact of science can be plainer than this, and none would think that the intelligence of any respectable merchant would be equal to its comprehension. Nothing rises in price in our market more promptly and to a greater degree under every expansion of the currency than foreign goods, and nothing holds up in the inflation with more tenacity. Thus the foreigner gets the sum of the depreciation of our money in gold to his gain and our loss.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 20, 1874.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111½	111½	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, regular	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, new	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
10-40's, registered	114½	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40's, coupon	114½	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
New 7-per cents	108½	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Panama	116¾	116¾	117	117	117	117
Canton	49	49	49	49	49	49
C. C. & I. C.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Western Union Tele'ph	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Atlantic and Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Quicksilver	24	24	24	24	24	24
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44	44	44¼
Adams Express	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wells Fargo Express	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ame'can Express	64	64	64	64	64	64
United States Express	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	43¾	44	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	98	98
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago & Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Do Preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do Preferred	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Terre Haute	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fort Wayne	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	34	34
Chicago and Alton	104	104	104	104	104	104
Merchants' Union Express	37	37	37	37	37	37
R. H. & R	132	132	132	132	132	132
Harlem	132	132	132	132	132	132
New Jersey Central	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Tennessee State 6s, old	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Do new	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Virginia 6s, new	94	94	94	94	94	94
Do Jan'y	94	94	94	94	94	94
Missouri 6s	91	91	91	91	91	91

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 20, 1874.

REMARKS.—The weather is all that could be wished, and the streets and sidewalks were alive with citizens and strangers intent upon pleasure and business.

We have little to say with regard to the state of the markets. It is claimed by some that trade is improving, but we, with others, fail to see it. There is some demand for oats and car and shelled corn—whilst wheat, rye and barley are in light demand. Butter and eggs are lower. Flour, bacon and provisions do not show any changes in prices. There is nothing from the seat of the roasted coffee war, and the situation (prices) remain unchanged. Clo-verseed is in good request, and prices have advanced. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied.

Below will be found the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours, by river and rail:

Flour bbls	1,765	Apples, bbls	65
Corn, sks	7,000	Wheat, sks	1,650
Barley, sks	165	Rye, sks	80
Oats, sks	1,385	Butter, pgs	42
Bacon, tierces	3	Potatoes, bush	1,465

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted;

APPLES—Scarce and higher. We quote choice eating and cooking at $4@$5 bbl; common to medium $2 00@3 00.

ASHES—Sods, nominal, 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 3c; black lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice 7c@8c; common 6c @ gallon.

ALES—$5 9 bbl; XX 4 9 India ale $10 9 bbl; Bass' English ale, in Hogshead, 9 gals., $22 bbls, 22 3d2 shds at gals $42 2bs42 15; hds, 63 gals $63 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz pints, $20 75; Wm. Young-er's India pale ale, in cases of 48 bots, $7 @@ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 @ doz; Guinness's stouts, colonial, 4c; Burke, $3 @ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $2 75 @ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured, extra 9 9 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 8 9, 9½c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9 9, 10c; beef tongues, sugar cured, 9 doz, $2 50; bacon shoulders, 9 9, 8c; do rib sides, 9 9c; do clear or short rib sides, 9 9, 9½c; do clear sides, 9 9, 10c; mess pork, 9 bbl, $17 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9 9, 9½c; refined do, 9 9, 11c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, 9 9, 11c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, 9 9, 11½c; refined do, in 5 lb caddies, 12½c; refined do, in 3 lb pails, 14c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 1 lb pails, 9 lb, 14c; ham sausage, 9 9, 10c.

BUTTER—Prices are tending lower, 38@40c being the ruling rate for choice to prime tame butter The receipts are large and in store as

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominally 3½@3½c 9 lb. Demand light.

BEANS—Sales choice navy at $2 00@2 50; medium $1 75@2 25.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped at 5½@5½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c 9 lb.

BONAVY—Sales reported at $2 25 9 doz.

BROOMS—No. 2, $1 9 doz; No. 3, $2 50 9 doz; 4, $2 75 doz; No. 1, $2 25 9 doz; carpet brooms, $3 9 doz; hog brooms at 9 gross, $9 00; in a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c 9 9 dozen additional.

BARNES BARING POWDER—Sales at the following figures: ½ lb cans $1 60; 9 doz; ½ do $2 00; 1 lb do $2 50; 2 lb cans $2 ; 10 lb kgs, 9 lb, 40c.

CANDLES, OIL—No change reported in prices. Sales from store at 14½c 9 gallon; free on board at works, 13½c.

COTTON Goods—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, 10½c; Penn Mill to bus, bags 25c; do, 2½ yds; do, ¾ 50c; white cotton chair, 35c; do, colored 35c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 35c.

CANNED GOODS—We are reported sales as follows: Tomatoes, 3 lbs, 9 doz, $2 50@2 75; 2 lb do, peaches, 9 doz, $1 50; Winslow's corn, $2 25@2 50 9 doz; Portland Packing Co's corn, $1 75 9 doz; 3 lb do, peaches, 9 doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 lb peaches, 9 doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, 9 doz, $1 50.

CHEESE—New York Goshen 18½@19c; prime Ohio factory 17½@18c; Ohio sweetzer 16@17c.

COUNTRY LARD AND BACON—Shoulders, 6½c; hams, 9½@9½c; clear sides 8½@9c; hams, 9½@10c; country lard, 8@9c.

CHESTNUTS—Scarce and higher, with sales at $4@$4 9 bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Sweet, $5 00@6 00 9 bbl.

CONDENSED MILK—Four dozen packages, $7 50 @8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 13½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c 9 lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 9 barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 25 9 bbl; Rosendale cement $2 25@2 ; Youghiogheny $1 25@2

DRIED FRUIT—Stock light and prices firm. We quote apples at 9@10c 9 lb; mixed peaches, 12@15c; halves new, 14@15c; huckleberries 16@18c.

EGGS—Market weak and prices tending lower. Strictly fresh may be had at 18@19c 9 doz.

FISH—No 1 mess mackerel $24; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 9 bbl. No 3 mackerel out of market. Georges codfish $5@5 50 9 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters, 9 boxes 85c, whole boards $1 20. Lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7; white fish $5@5 50; lake trout $6@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c 9 box; No 1, 25c 9 box.

FLOUR—The market is reported very quiet at unchanged prices. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat flour $9 9 bbl; red winter wheat $7 75@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 25; rye flour $5 50.

FEATHERS—No 1, 18@20c 9 lb; No 2, 10@12c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—The following are the prices at which sales are made by leading houses:

Coffee—Green, choice, 23c; prime 22c; good 20 3 22½c; Java 26c. Roasted coffee—In papers 30c; loose 29c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 9 lb; Gunpowder 50c @$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 9 lb; Japan 55c@$1 9 lb; Oolong 25@55c 9 lb; fancy $1 9 lb; Souchong 25@ 50c 9 lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 9¾c; Standard B 9¾c; Standard A 10c; Standard hards 11c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 70c; old or 2 grades, part of its weight in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There is little doing in wheat, for the simple reason that there is but little offering. Millers are pretty well supplied, though they do not like to refuse all good lots offered. The prices are nominally unchanged by sales of 1,000 bus for prime white and $1 26@1 35 for red winter. Oats—The supply being scarce up to the market, inquiries are met with sales at 54@56c. Corn—Ear is scarce and in good demand at 73@75c; jobbed to in light supply and held at 78@79c. Rye $1@1 05. Barley—Prices nominal.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c 9 lb; buckwheat 30@ 35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 9 bbl.

HOPS—1873 at 8@30c 9 lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 18 @19c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 9 ton; wagon $22@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 do zen, $6.

LARD OIL—We quote No 1 at 80@82c per gallon, and No 2 at 62@65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES—We quote at $1 45@1 50 in gallon jugs and $1 35@1 40 in kegs; sugar, in grain, 14@15c.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 @@1 10; middlings $1 40@1 50.

ONIONS—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Sets $5@5 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows $1 15@1 25, in track; and $1 25@1 30 in stock.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 12@13c; turkeys 16@ 17c; ducks 15@16c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 9 gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 9 bbl by car lots, and $1 80@ 1 85 in jobbing lots.

STARCH—Sales at 6¼@6½c 9 lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 25@3 40; clover $5 50@ 6 00; flaxseed $2 37@2 50.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 93@100.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 20, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one. Prices in the oil regions appear weaker. The tendency is to lower prices. The dispatches from Parkersburg are conflicting. There is a difference of 10 to 15 cents per barrel. For our own part, we don't pretend to say which is correct. The reader can form his own opinion on the subject.

CRUDE.

There was no movement here. Prices are altogether nominal. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

2,500 bbls United	$1 70@1 72½
1,000 bbls Union	1 65@1 70
5,000 bbls, b. o., first six months	2 00
1,000 bbls at wells	1 42½

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here has been at a stand still for some time, with sales at the works, by the car load, at 12½c; in a jobbing way the usual advance was charged.

Philadelphia.—Market quiet at 14¾c; April, 15c; May, 15¼@15¾c; June, 16c.

New York.—Market dull; spot 14¾@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS

steady; city, $1 70; country, $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—The market to-day was quiet with little change. The quotations are all the comments necessary. Sales;

1,500 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 87½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 70
1,000 bbls Parkers, United..... 1 70
500 bbls Parkers, United..... 1 72½
1,000 bbls at wells..... 1 42½
1,000 bbls Union, spot..... 1 70
1,000 bbls b. o., first six months, Union..... 2 30

OIL CITY, March 20.—Market weak and nominally $1 75.

TIDIOUTA, March 20.—Market firm; at wells $1 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 20.—Market very quiet with no sales. Prices quoted $1 60.

PARKER'S, March 20.—Market quiet, dull, nominal and hard to quote. United pipe $1 60 at river. Union almost unquotable, but about $1 60. Other lines $1 55@1 60.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; sales none; futures: April 15c; May 15¼@15½c; June 16c.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Market very dull and prices easier. Crude, in bulk, 6¾c bd, 6¾@7c asked; shipping orders, 10@10½c. Refined 14¾@14¾c. Cases 20@20½c. Naphtha 9@9½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Radiant O W	416
Duncan	Vesta O W	148
Stevenson	Radiant O W	148
Bradley & Co	Citizens O W	676
Stevenson	Central O W	2,355
Tr, nt & P	Riverside O W	80

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Radiant O W	Central O W	2,943
Vesta O W	Riverside O W	80
Citizens O W		676
Total		4,747

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 20, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been fair of through stock for the Eastern trade, and light of cattle intended for sale here. The trade to-day is slow; not much doing—hardly enough cattle here to make a market. Prices since our last report are unchanged, though the feeling is hardly as good.

Extra cattle in good demand at prices ranging from $4 25 to $5 per hundred lbs. Following are the rates current:

PRICES:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 85; extra, 1,300 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 50@ 6 65; prime, 1,200 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $5@5 25; fair to prime, 1,100 lb. steers, good smooth, $5 50@5; fair 1,000 lb. steers, $4 85@5 25; common $4 50@4 75; bulls $3 50@4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day fair. The offerings are principally light hogs; not many prime here, but still enough to meet the demand. Prices of prime hogs are a shade higher, say about 10c better than on Wednesday. Following are the rates current:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia $6 60; prime Philadelphia $6 40 to $6 70; prime Yorkers $5 50 to $6 05; common $5 25 to $5 40.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week have been rather fair. The demand for prime sheep has been good, and prices quotably higher than last week, say to 50. At this writing most all of the stock in the yards is sold, and the market closes firm at the following figures:

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $7 50; extra 95 lbs do $7 25; extra 90 lbs do $7 00; prime 85 lbs do $6 50 to $6 85.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 21, 1874.

The sales of pig iron the past week were about the same as for several weeks, and confined to lots required on a concession from former rates. The outlook for the furnacemen is not at all encouraging, and the prices quoted to-day indicate a willingness on the part of producers to meet the views of buyers as to prices, through we learn that many holders are firm at $36 to $31 per ton, four months, for best gray forge irons.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SHALLED FROM L. S. ORE.

300 tons gray forge	$29 00—4 mos
300 tons gray forge at foundry	28 00—4 mos
250 tons gray forge	28 00—cash.
200 tons gray forge	29 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	29 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	29 00—4 mos
120 tons open gray	30 00—4 mos
200 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	32 00—4 mos
10 tons silvery	37 00—4 mos
70 tons a mixed lot	pt. terms.

ALLEGHENY COKE.

600 tons prime forge	pt. terms.

CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.

43 tons No. 1 foundry	$40 00@43 00—4 mos

Receipts of Bloom, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
2	Byers, McC & Co, m	2
1	Loomis & Co, m	1
1	Graff, B & Co, m	1
1		21
1		1
1		41

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
1	Pittsburgh B Co	2
1	Caughey & Co, o	1
2	Isabella F Co, o	2
1		1
41		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
1	Phillips, N & Co, m	1
1		1
4		

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Flour dull; XXX, $6 75@7 50; family, $8@8 50. Corn quiet and easier; white, 65@67c. Oats quiet at 60@60c. Bran—None on hand; sales in warehouse at $1. Hay dull; prime, $20. Pork quiet and firm at $16 75. Dry salt meats—none in first hands — 6¾ sas 8¾c. Bacon firm and steady; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear, 9¾@ 10c; clear, 9¾c. Hams dull at 11¾@12c. Lard quiet; tierce, 9¾@10c; keg, 9¾@10c. Sugar dull; good common, 6½@6¾c; good fair, 7¼c; yellow clarified, 8¾c. Molasses scarce; common fermenting, 49¾@50c; open kettle, 55@60c; reboiled, 62c; prime, 73c. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 93c; Cincinnati, $1. Coffee firm at 21@22c. Cornmeal dull at $3 50.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Wool active and strong. Cable advices report in London auction sales an advance of one penny, the sales of one thousand bales greasy, yielding 22c,000 pounds, bought for shipment to America. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra 56@57½c; extra 55@56c; medium 53@56c; coarse 45@50c. Combing, washed, 62¼@70c; combing unwashed 48@50c. Delaine washing 61@ 66c. Fine unwashed 35@38c; coarse and medium washed 35@38c; fine unwashed 34@37½c. No. 1 and superfine pulled 45@50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Business irregular with considerable dull and the jobbing trade was only moderately active. The market for cotton goods quiet, except for fine bleached cottons, which have been reduced by agents: New York mills, E mwood, Utica, and Nonpareil shirtings are marked down 4c to 5c; Nashua B brown shirting reduced to 11½c. Prints in steady demand and best makes firm. Woolen goods in unsettled state. Worsted rule quiet. Shawls less active. Hosiery in demand.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 13¾@14½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 20.—Wheat dull: No 1 Milwaukee $1 15. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats 55c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1874.

MONEY

closed at 3@4 per cent., after loaning at 5 per cent. Imports of dry goods for the week $3,259,645.

STERLING

dull at $4 84¾ for sixty days, and $4 87¾ for sight.

GOLD

ranged between 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 2@3¾ per cent. Treasury disbursements $49,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Customs receipts $516,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20s, '67	120¼
5-20s, '65	117	5-20s, '68	119¾
5-20s, '64	113¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65	119	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, '65, new	119¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, 6s	32
Tennessee, old	91¾	North Carolina, old	29
Tennessee, new	91¾	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	35		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened steady; at and after first board there was a falling off in the general list with the exception of Erie, which was strong. The market ruled feverish and rather heavy until a short time before the Exchange closed, when the list of more active shares stiffened up prices, and the market wound up strong and improved at an advance of ¼ to ¾ from the lowest point. Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail, were the leading features, aside from which the transactions were small. Sales between ten and two o'clock 112,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Pacific Mail, and 30,000 Lake Shore.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	63¾
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Toledo & Wabash	47¾
Quicksilver	24	Wabash preferred	71
Adams Express	99¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	93	Terre Haute	7
American Express	64	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71¾	Chicago & Alton	103
Pacific Mail	44¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	43¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	75
Do preferred	69¾	Burlington & Quincy	103¾
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	139	Pittsburgh	97¾
Michigan Central	88	Illinois Central	104¾
Michigan Southern	88¾	Western Pacific	34
Northwestern	54¾	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Do preferred	72	Union Pacific bonds	84
Rock Island	106¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Central	30¾	Delaware & Lack	108¾
St. Paul	42¾	Bankers' Bills	4 84

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull, scarcely anything doing.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower and closed steadier at outside prices; No. 1 spring $1 25; No. 2 $1 17 regular, $1 18¾; strictly fresh spot, $1 17¾ seller April, $1 23¾ seller May; No. 3, $1 15; rejected, $1 08¾. Corn dull and lower and closed steadier; No 2 mixed fresh 61¾c spot, 63¾@63¾c April, 63¾ @63¾c May; new No. 2 mixed 56c; rejected 60¾ regular offered at 42¾c spot; rejected sold at 42c April. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower at $14 75 April, $14 90 May. Lard steady at 9.10 cash and seller April, 9½c seller May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; sales shoulders at 8c, buyer June, packed; clear sides 10c. Sugar cured hams 12c packed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 16¾c. Flour dull and lower; superfine Western and State $5 50@5 80; common to good $5 90@6 35; good to choice $6 35@7; white wabash extra $6 40@7. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1 46 @1 47; No 2 Milwaukee $1 50@1 51; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 42@1 45; white Western $1 70. Corn—Weak; No 1, 80@80½c, buyer and market unchanged. Corn more active and a shade firmer; new Western mixed 58@58½c; old do 59@59½c. Oats quiet; No 2 Western 60@60½c; white Western 62@63c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee in moderate demand; Rio 21½c. Sugar firm. Molasses quiet and nominal. Turpentine firm at 49c. Eggs heavy; Western 18½@19c. Pork quiet and nominal; new mess $16 15@16 25 spot, $16 05 April. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles quiet; long and short clear 8¾@9¼c. Lard opened firm and closed heavy; prime steam 9¼c spot, 9¼c April, 9¼c May. Butter quiet; Western 25@30c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c.

European Markets

LONDON, March 20.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £50,000. Consols for money, 92@92¼; for account, 92¼. 5-20s, 1865, 104¼; do 1867, 104¼; do 1868, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 40; Erie preferred, 65. Refined petroleum 12d. Linseed oil £25 9@27 9. Turpentine 34s.

PARIS, March 20.—Rentes 59 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Cotton dull and selling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Bread stuffs dull. Average California wheat 10s 5d@10s 6d; club do, 12s 6d@12s 10d; red Western spring 11s 2d@11s 3d; red winter 11s 3d@11s 4d. Flour 24s quarters, American $7,000. Flour 2 7s 6d@35s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 47s. Lard 43s 3d. Bacon—long clear middles 41s; short 41s.

ANTWERP, March 20.—Refined petroleum 39¾ francs.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Beeves—To-day's receipts 600, making 5,625 for last four days, against 3,550 same time last week. No change in prices, but with better weather the market was firmer and more active.

Sheep—Receipts 1,950, making 8,740 for four days, against 6,660 same time last week. Sales and prices spar; and fully one half offerings unsold; bulk of sales 3,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Pacific Mail, and 30,000 Lake Shore.

Swine—Arrivals 2,620, making 11,280 last four days, against 19,800 same time last week. Nothing on sale alive; dressed steady at $7 50@7 75 for city; $7 for Western.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Cattle—Receipts 1,400 head. Market fairly active, and prices firm; fair to extra steers $4 25@5 12½; fair to good Texans $4 12½@4 90. Shipments 2,522 head.

Hogs—Receipts 6,400 head. Market active and firm for good grades; quiet and weak for fair to choice $5 25@5 50; extra $5@6 12½; inferior and common $4 75@5. Shipments 7,837 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600 head. Market active and firm at $5 50@6 25 for fair to good; $6 62½ 12 for choice to extra. Shipments 1,400 head.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 55; Western spring $1 45@1 50. Corn—mixed Western firmer at 66c; Ohio, 67@68c. Rye dull at 90@92c. Provisions firmer and advancing. New mess pork $16@16 25. Bulk shoulders, 8c. Hams, 12@12½c. Lard, 10c. Bacon firm and in active jobbing demand; shoulders, 8¾c; clear 10@10¼c. Sugar cured hams, 13@ 14c; clear 12@12½c. Sugar firm; Cuba, 9¾@ 9¾c. Butter very dull; Western tub sales, 20@21c; roll 23@ 26c. Coffee nominal 24@25c. Whisky dull and nominal 90@92c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firmer; No. 2 spring $1 45. Corn easier at 62@63c. Oats steady at 50@55c. Rye firm at $1 06. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active; sales at $14, closing at $15 62 asked. Lard firm; steam 9¾c spot, 9¾@10c asked; kettle 10¼c spot. Bulk meats active and firm; shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib 7¾c spot and buyer March, 8¾c May, closing at 8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12½@ 13c; clear, 12½c. Lard—tierce 9c; keg 9¾c; small kegs 10c. Whisky firm at 92c. Cornmeal dull at $3 50. Coffee firm at 21@22c. Cornmeal dull at $3 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Corn quiet at 55c. Wheat quiet; red $1 25; amber $1 35. Oats—mixed 56c; white 60c. Rye $1 00. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer $15 87½. Bulk shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear 7¾c spot and buyer March,

CITY MATTERS.

The Conservatory Matinee.

The Director of the Conservatory requests us to state that the 6:10 train (McDonald accommodation) will leave at 6 o'clock, city time, this evening to accommodate the guests invited to the grand quarterly matinee of the American Conservatory of Music, at Library Hall, at 4 P. M.

Goods at Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of the Old Tea House, No. 80 Fifth avenue, leads all his competitors in the trade, by keeping a full stock of the very choicest goods, and retailing them at wholesale prices. By patronizing him, people will save a large percentage. His goods can always be relied upon to be as represented.

Missionary Meeting.

The anniversary exercises of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be held in the Church Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D.D., of New York, Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society, and Rev. George Loomis, D.D., President of Allegheny College, will address the meeting.

A New Planet.

Professor Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, received to-day, through the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a cable dispatch forwarded through Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, announcing the discovery by Palisa, at the Berlin Observatory, of a new planet in twelve hours twenty-one minutes and thirty seconds of right ascension, and eleven degrees and thirty minutes of south declination.

The Discharge of Messrs. Blair and Ardary.

The discharge of Messrs. Thomas S. Blair and Frank Ardary from the allegation of conspiracy, by Alderman McMasters, gives satisfaction and the action of District Attorney Bayne is favorably commented upon. There was no evidence going to show that these gentlemen had anything to do with defrauding the city and it was well to relieve them of making their defense.

Coal Shipments.

The shipments of coal yesterday to points below were as follows:

	Tons.
To Parkersburg	12,000
To Cincinnati	966,000
To Louisville	1,000,000
To Cairo	170,000
Total	3,548,000

The Teachers Institute.

The nineteenth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute was held last evening at Humboldt school, South Side. Robert S. Carnahan, Esq., delivered a very interesting lecture upon "Oq' Times," and a select reading was given by Miss Rose A. McCleary. A discussion upon the question, "Does the present system of grading the salaries of assistants in the schools subserve the best interests of the city schools," took place between a number of teachers.

At the session this morning, to be held at the Realston schoolhouse, Penn avenue, Prof. C. B. Wood will give instruction in Roman notation, and Prof. H. O. Gibbons a class drill, after which a discussion will be had. The pupils of Springfield schools will go through class exercise, and Prof. Jackson will give instruction in penmanship. Reports will also be heard from the Committee on Gymnastics and the Committee on Syllabus of Natural Philosophy.

Death of Sadie E. McKelvy.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Sadie E. McKelvy, daughter of Mr. John McKelvy, of Swissvale. She had been prostrated with consumption for more than a year, and her death was not unexpected. About an hour before her death, she called her mother and calmly informed her that her time was almost up. At her request, all the members of the family were aroused from sleep and summoned to her bedside, and she sweetly bade them all farewell, saying she was not afraid to die. She was a noble, self-sacrificing young woman and a sincere Christian. A few years ago she was in the possession of the most robust health, and her life prospects were as fair and flattering as those of any young lady acquaintances. Her death has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and will be keenly felt by her parents, as she was the only daughter in the family, and was always a great family favorite. She lived a pure life and died a peaceful and happy death.

Excessive Valuations.

The "Post" has cited two or three cases of alleged excessive valuations, and makes them the text for abusing the County Commissioners, the City Assessor, and (of course) "the Ring." Perhaps a case on the other side might not be out of place. The "Post" thinks that where a property owner offers to take a certain sum in cash for his property, the assessor ought to accept that as the "actual value." If this rule prevailed, the assessment would present a most extraordinary subject for study and comparison. But to our case: A certain coal farm in Mifflin township was assessed, by the present triennial assessors, at $20,000—coal, surface, improvements, and all. Since then the coal value has been sold for $65,000. Was this assessment excessive? The "Post" may be ready to answer: This only proves that while assessors are assessed fifty per cent. too high, others are assessed as much too low. But in this case the owner thought the assessment too high, because it had been increased from $3,875 in 1873, to $20,000 in 1874. In other words, it had been increased fifty hundred per cent. in one assessment, and had not yet reached half its value! Thousands of such cases can be found in the books. If the "Post" editor will take the trouble to hunt them up. And where there is one case of excessive valuation, there are a thousand better which they ought to be. The Commissioners have no desire to assess any man unjustly, but they have less need not to take every man's word in the matter of property values.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Conrad Reiter, of Allegheny city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer. S. C. Shoyer for debtor.

Martin H. Philips, Titusville, bankrupt. Petition for discharge from bankruptcy presented and final hearing ordered before Register Rogers.

O. S. Culp, of Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Appointment of J. C. Taylor, of Monongahela city, as assignee, was approved.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The cases of Lean & Ferguson vs. Everson, Knapp & Co., and Hamilton & Bro. vs. Daniel Kelcher, taken up yesterday, are still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Weller & Ellis vs. E. Reidenbach & Co., an action on a book account, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $3.34.

Dr. M. Kernaghans executors vs. Edward D. Dithridge, surviving partner of the firm of Dithridge & Son, action on a promissory note; verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,000. A motion for a new trial was made for a new trial.

In the case of Henry C. Fry, trustee of Minerva Everson, vs. Richard Everson, an action to recover on an agreement, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned in the sum of $1,500.

J. A. Graff vs. Uhlman & Sons; action to recover on an unsettled account. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Daniel Gerhart, charged with *former at a, not pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

The jury is out in the case of Mortimer Hawkins, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, Emma Granor, prosecutrix.

John Jones was found "not guilty" on a charge of larceny from the person of Mr. Bigley.

Edward Jordan is on trial for the larceny of a coat belonging to Abel A. Patterson.

The constables of the First, Seventh and Twenty-first wards, Pittsburgh, and of Wilkins township, will appear before the Grand Jury, on their returns, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Carncross & Dixey's minstrels performed last night before one of the largest crowds of the season. Of course they gave the most perfect satisfaction and gratification. The "Panic in Pittsburgh" and the burlesque "Olde Folks" were greeted with shouts of laughter. Mr. Carncross sang his ballads with all his accustomed sweetness, and won an enthusiastic *encore* for each.

There will be a matinee at half past two this afternoon, and the regular evening performance. Seats can be secured at 163 Smithfield street, and at the Academy.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jack Harkaway," which has been running all the week, will be repeated this afternoon and evening. This is positively the last opportunity of witnessing it Monday," as delineated by Mr. Hernandez Foster. Then, too, there may never be another opportunity of seeing how sanguinary a villain a comedy can be when they try. We anticipate a rush at both of the concluding performances.

Italian Opera.

Mr. Taylor, advance agent of the Di Murska Italian opera troupe, arrived in the city last evening to make arrangements for their appearance here. They will give three operas at Library Hall, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30th and 31st and April 1st.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There is much occasion for crowding attention to the matinee at this theater, as its patrons always bear it in mind. The habit of the management of serving an unusually lengthy bill on Saturday night will not be deviated from this evening.

Alms' American Theater.

The Liza Weber burlesquers will do double duty to-day, appearing at the matinee and in the evening, in one of their finest pieces. The usual attractive variety olio may be looked for also at both performances. The house should be crowded.

Masonic Hall.

The sale of seats for the concerts by the band of the Eleventh Pioneer Battalion, will begin at Masonic Hall on Monday morning.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.

Dodds Wins By One Hundred and Forty-nine Points.

The billiard match between William Dodds and James H. Davis, four hundred points, for two hundred and fifty dollars a side and the championship of Western Pennsylvania, came off last night at Lafayette Hall. Dodds won the spot, and from the start led his competitor. The game was a large crowd in attendance, and much interest was manifested by the friends of both sides. The game commenced at a quarter past eight o'clock and terminated at a quarter past twelve. Dodds kept ahead throughout the game, but took nearly all in making the odds. Davis, however, having the most nerve. Dodds won by one hundred and forty-nine points, amid the cheers of his friends.

After the announcement of the result, one of Davis' friends offered to wager two hundred dollars on two hundred and fifty points, to be played to-night. There was no acceptance, but we are informed that Dodds will play for any amount.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Action of the Liquor League—Enforcement of the Law Requested

The Allegheny County Liquor League held a meeting yesterday, and took action upon the Sunday law observance as officially given below:

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the allegheny county Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, held this day, a resolution (a copy of which is hereto annexed) was unanimously adopted and the officers of the Association were directed to transmit to you, the Chief Executive of the city of Pittsburgh, a copy thereof;

Resolved, That the Hon. James Blackmore, the Chief Executive officer of the City of Pittsburgh be and is hereby requested by this Association to enforce and carry out, both in letter and spirit, all the Acts of Assembly now in force in this Commonwealth relating to the observance of the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the Association that all persons found violating any law relating to the due observance of the Sabbath, be prosecuted therefor; and we call upon the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh to exercise all the power within his control to bring all offenders to justice.

Adopted this 20th March, A. D., 1874.

MARKS RUSH,
President Allegheny County Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

Attest: CHAS P. NAUMACHER,
J. J. O'BRIEN,
Secretaries.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Testimony for Prosecution Closed.

Blair and Ardary Discharged.

Cross-Examination of Siedle, the Bookkeeper.

HOW BALANCES WERE MADE.

Further About the Condition of Accounts —What was Done by the Receiver of the Bank—Expert Bookkeepers—A Motion to Dismiss the Case Argued by Counsel—Testimony for Defense to be Heard.

The hearing in the case of John Ross, Robt. J. Grier et al., charged with conspiracy, was continued yesterday morning before Alderman McMasters in the Select Council chamber. All the attorneys on both sides were present, and in addition C. W. Robb, Esq., for the book-keeper, Siedle, and

The first witness called was

JAY KE WATER COMMISSIONER.

D. W. C. Carroll, sworn—Ross, Secretary, had charge of all bonds, etc., there were supposed to be in the safe in the office; I didn't know that these bonds were left the safe; can't speak for the other Commissioners; the official opinion of the Commissioners was that they had not been delivered; John Ross was not authorized to dispose of them; Ross never reported what he was doing with these bonds; Ross kept the key of the safe; the Nation Trust Company was made one of the depositories for the sale of bonds; there were five or six such depositories; bonds were issued in amount between five and six hundred thousand dollars. In June or July the resolution authorizing the depositing of $150,000 in the depositories was rescinded. I can't recollect whether these bonds had been recalled.

Q.—Did you know of a resolution recalling these bonds?

Objected to.

Q.—Did you or the Commission know these bonds to be in any depositaries at the time of the rescinding of the resolutions?

A.—They were aware of some outstanding sums.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—Do not know of the Board looking over the books of the Commission; they issued Mr. Ross to negotiate and sell bonds for cash; the moneys might be delivered in the office or not; was a member when the troubles began; total amount of bonds issued were some three and a half millions; think I knew of the amount of bonds on the market; they were issued in regular numbers; I examined these "data" representing sales only; just examined these late in July, August and September; didn't know what amount of money was at the disposal of the city; didn't think it the business of the board; checks and drafts came payable to my order; never ascertained whether the funds were all right on these checks; it would take some time.

Mr. Bayne (showing the minute book of the Water Commission) read from the record of Monday, April 21, 1873, the resolution authorizing the Nation Trust Company and other institutions to negotiate bonds. Also, of the meeting of June 25, 1875, rescinding the above.

(Then ensued a protracted examination of books and bonds brought from the city controller's office.) A list of bonds issued, and to whom and for what amounts, was then produced.

Mr. Marshall asked what this was for.

Mr. Bayne replied that he desired to show that bonds were issued and the proceeds unlawfully appropriated by the defendants.

Mr. Carroll stated that bonds numbered as shown in the books were issued in sums of $10,000 each.

THE BOOKKEEPER CROSS-EXAMINED.

E. Siedle recalled and examined by Mr. Marshall: worked at the bank for three years; don't remember just when I ceased working on the books; about a week or two after the bank closed; have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy in altering the books of the bank; the first balances I struck—some of them before I left the bank; the balance of October 1st in Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s account is my work; the balance against them on January 1st, I don't know who made out; I didn't make them nor do I know whether they are right or wrong; don't know whether the figures are $100,000 wrong or not; in the account of Robert Dickson the balance of October 1, 1873, is my work; this is correct according to the "tabs;" the balance, February 11, 1874, is in a hand I don't know; in that entry of January 1st, 1874, I made down the accounts. Her cheeks had cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and will be keenly felt by her parents, as she was the only daughter in the family, and was always a great family favorite. She lived a pure life and died a peaceful and happy death.

I don't know; can't tell whether they were from the books or not; I struck off the balance of Dickson, Stewart & Co. charged up two notes amounting, $7,200, omitted; we found $226,000 discounts in their bank book which were not in the account of the bank and we allowed them; we then found the balance to be over $8,000, which we did no figuring in Ross' account; there has been scratching on the book; we made changes in Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s account to the amount of $100,000; June 30th, 1871, we found in the scratched entries to about $23,100 never posted; in one entry we found $6,000; in